

*A happy
Independence
Day*

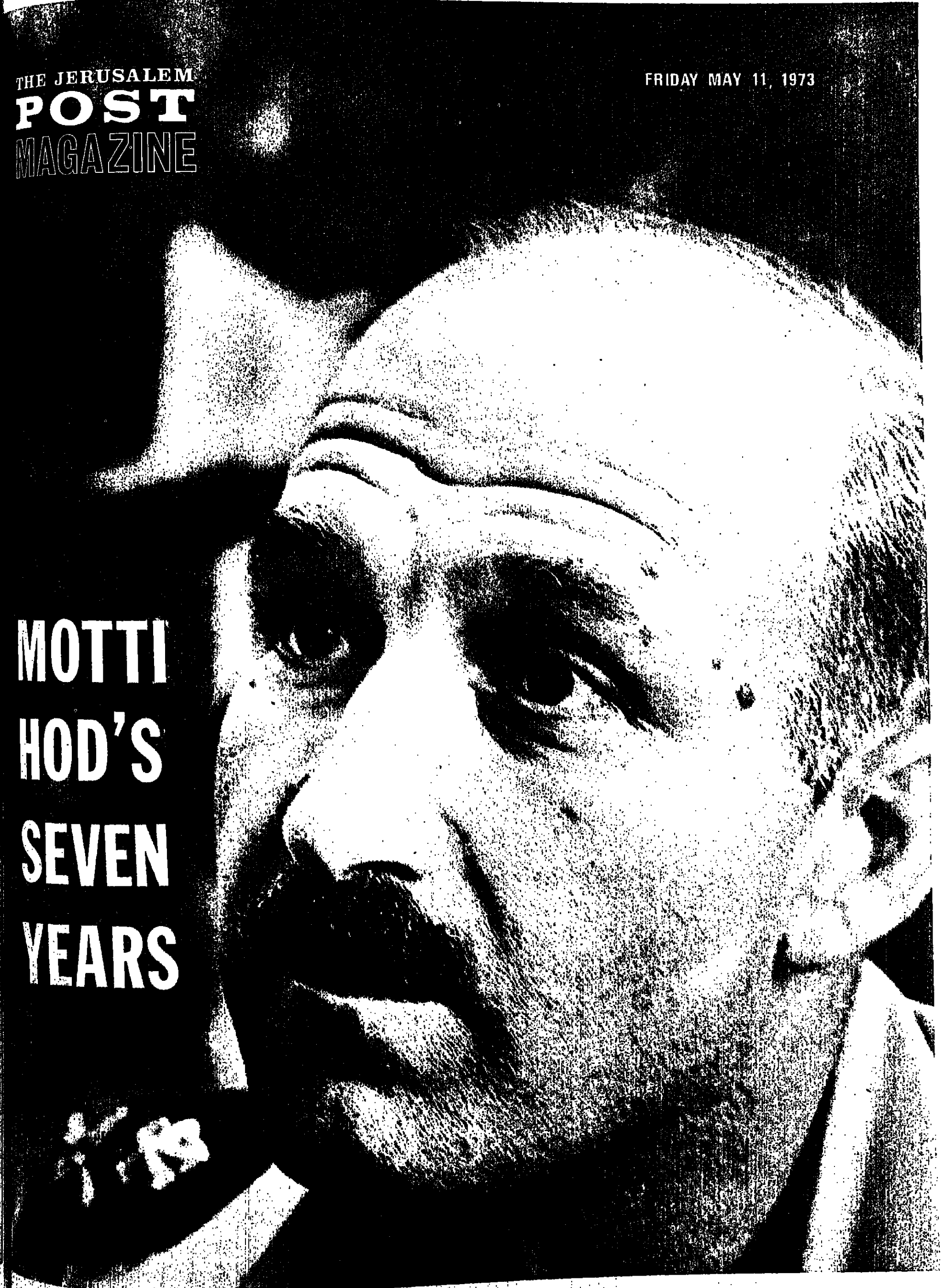
**It's the
real thing**



THE JERUSALEM
POST
MAGAZINE

FRIDAY MAY 11, 1973

**MOTTI
HOD'S
SEVEN
YEARS**



The two things a man likes best



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GIVE A MAN



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25 YEARS HENCE

Over the past 25 years, the Jewish people has changed the face of the Land of Israel. In the next quarter of a century it will be the land of Israel which will change the face of the Jewish people. The Arabs will fulfil their destiny in the tens of millions of square kilometres which comprise the Arab states, in the vast oil resources which lie beneath them, in their enormous reserves of land as yet unutilized, in their massive potential of natural resources. And the Jewish people's fate will be decided, predominantly in this country's 80,000 sq.km. (which may well shrink if we have real peace), in its burgeoning political institutions, in the aliyah which has not yet realized its full potential, in the developing economy, in rising standards of education obtainable by more and more young people, and in the web of relationships between the Jewish majority and the Arab minority which lies in its midst.

In its first 25 years Israel already has some remarkable statistical achievements:

- Its fuel needs (6.5 million tons a year) are almost one third those of India (22.5 million tons a year) which has close to 600 million inhabitants;
- Its merchant fleet (five million tons) is half as big as that of the U.S. (10 million tons);
- Its exports (\$2,200m. in 1973) are over 10 per cent of that of Japan (\$20,000m.);
- The Institute of Strategic Studies maintains that Israel's air force is, among Western powers, the largest in the region (in 1972 Israel had 374 planes, Turkey had 360, Italy 300, Greece 186, and the U.S. Mediterranean Fleet 200).

Qualitatively too, Israel vies with the leaders of the developed world:

- In building it holds first place with 17 new units each year per thousand population. Sweden comes next with 11 units per thousand;
- Israel is second (to Sweden) in life expectancy rates — 73 years for women, 70 for men;
- It is third in the world in book publishing with 76 books per year per thousand population;
- It is first in its ratio of doctors to population with one doctor per 420 persons, compared with the Soviet Union's one doctor per 500.

But the real miracle, in my opinion, is to be measured in other fields: in the renaissance of the Jewish people, and of the Hebrew language as the bearer of its tradition. When Mrs. Meir visited the Vatican I recalled reading that at the time of Jesus there were some 44 million people in the world (the "world" of that time was, effectively, the Roman Empire). Four million of them were Jews. In the span of 1973 years the 4 million have become over one billion (within the area of the ancient Roman Empire) while the four million have increased to only 14 million. In point of fact, until 1850 the number of Jews in the world remained virtually static — a chilling testimony to the murder and persecution which the Jewish people suffered. Equally chilling is the fact that the Jewish people is the only nation on earth which has fewer members today (14.2 million) than in 1940 (17.1 million). Coming as it does in the wake of such dreadful persecutions and such an extended exile, the State of Israel is nothing short of a demographic miracle. The Jewish population of this country has increased 140-fold over the past century, and four-fold within the last 25 years.

The Hebrew language — written and read by a relatively small number of people — is a language in which one can read the Bible as well

In 1998, Israel will have ten million Jews, living mainly in tall cities from Sharm e-Sheikh through Beer-sheba to the Hermon; it will not be a quiet quarter-century, but an exciting one; and a worthwhile one, if we plan thoughtfully, and implement our plans with determination, writes the Minister of Communications and Transport, SHIMON PERES

as a computer programme: it has become rejuvenated without growing old. The relation between the Jewish people and its language is a direct one — the language preserved the historical individuality of the people, and the people maintained its language as the medium of prayer in the Diaspora, and as the medium of renaissance in its Homeland.

Of course, this list would be incomplete without mentioning those two areas of life in which the Jews simply did not function, as a nation, during the long years of exile — soldiering and farming. In both these it has shown a prowess that has won the esteem of the world.

More Jews, more Hebrew

THE great hope for the next quarter-century is for aliyah and natural increase. The ingathering of the Jewish people from its various exiles and the natural increase of the Jewish community in Israel must reach proportions that will enable the state to bear the burden of self-defence and to develop its own Hebrew culture. We need a large deterrent army, and a populace large enough to sustain the defence effort. And we need a large enough Hebrew-speaking community of readers and writers, playwrights and audiences, to make the Hebrew language significant even when measured only by the number of people who use it.

Our central aim in the next quarter-century must be to increase the Jewish population of Israel at the same rate by which it has risen in the past 25 years — that is, to reach a figure of 10 million Jews.

The objective conditions necessary to achieve this aim exist: if the majority of Soviet Jewry comes to Israel, if significant sections of North and South American Jewry and of European Jewry make aliyah, and if the pace of natural increase in Israel itself is accelerated then there is no reason why we should not reach this number.

The vast majority of Soviet Jewry is by now totally disenchanted with Russian Communism, and is in fact a Jewry en route to Israel. The Soviet regime, too, has apparently passed the zenith of its brutality, and the world outside, the open, free world, is pushing the great Russian people towards liberalism and openness. The Iron Curtain is gradually dissolving, as ever more capitalist wheat pours in to satiate Communist hunger. All the prognoses of the future rate of Soviet aliyah are the products of terrible pessimism. Russia will be opened up and the Jews will leave for the one place on earth where they can live not with hope alone but in the realization of their hopes and aspirations.

Russian Jewry, which apparently numbers some three million souls, is a Jewry which has stopped growing. The average number of children per family is very small (usually one or two) and we have seen Russian Jewry actually shrink before our eyes. According to Soviet statistics, the overall population of the U.S.S.R. increased between 1950 and 1970 by 33 per cent, while the Jewish population decreased over the same period by 5.2 per cent. I have no doubt both that these Jews will come to Israel, and that when they have settled here they will renew the process of natural increase, which is a fundamental condition of human existence.

I am certain, too, that a considerable proportion of American Jewry will make either full or partial aliyah to Israel. The chances of large American aliyah will depend on three factors:

1. The attraction of Israel;
2. Forces in American society tending to drive the Jews out. (Black hatred of the Jews and incitement against them by left- and right-wing extremist organizations);
3. New possibilities in transport whereby the journey from New York to Tel Aviv will not take much longer than that between New York and Miami. With advances in aeroplane design on the one hand and increasing urbanization on the

other the transport problems of the future will be not how to overcome distance, but how to overcome congestion.

ISRAEL society is already now embroiled in the problem of how to help large families avoid sinking into poverty and deprivation. But the real problem that we shall face in the future will be how to create conditions enabling all Israel families to be large families with many children. Paradoxically, large families are generally to be found at diametrically opposite ends of the social spectrum — among the poor and among the very rich. The really small families are usually those of the middle class. In my view, we are already in a position to enable every family in Israel to live at a satisfactory standard with four or five children. And I am convinced that our social policy during the coming 25 years will be to apportion our resources so as to encourage families to move out of the apprehensive and penny-pinching middle class into a more progressive, optimistic class, a class which invests in the most promising assets which one can have, as an individual and as a nation — one's children. If all this happens — and it can happen — then we shall be able to pass into the twenty-first century with ten million Jews in Israel.

I anticipate that during the next quarter-century Israel will become increasingly isolated from a military standpoint — and increasingly involved with other countries economically.

Israel will continue to need a strong army of its own and will have to rely almost totally on itself for its military strength. The world to which Israel belongs by virtue of its social development is gradually turning its back on wars. But the area of which Israel is geographically a part is still fraught with nationalist and social tension and upheaval — and this tension is the true cause of the warlike ambitions of the area's leaders. Much time must still pass until the Arab world settles down (and it is not the administered areas which prevent this — but the internal disintegration of society in the Arab world).

In our first 25 years we fought our wars with a purely Israel army, but with mainly European, and later American, armaments. In the next 25 years our army will, of course, remain purely Israeli, but our weapons too will become increasingly Israel-made — that is, manufactured in Israel on the basis of the most sophisticated technological advances in the outside world.

And just as the army has been our great school of statehood, so too the sophisticated military industries will become the great school and training ground for the whole of our industry and economy.

The need to maintain our military superiority will mean that Israel will continue to have to work harder than people in Europe or America where the defence burden is not nearly so heavy. Our sustained defence effort affects not only the results of the actual wars (which are fortunately few and far between) but the very pulse of the country itself. The pace of Israel's development has always been dictated — and will continue to be dictated — by the extent of aliyah and by the intensity of the defence effort. Israel's economic role as a purchaser and as an exporter has become, because of these two factors, far more prominent than is the case with other countries of similar size. For instance, Israel's foreign trade (some \$7,000m. in 1973) is not far short of that of India.

The European Common Market, looking to Arab oil but mindful, too, of Israel's potential, has announced its intention of creating a free trade area in the Mediterranean which will embrace a number of the Arab states as well as Israel. Our new link with Europe will oblige our industry to face up to competition on an equal footing, no longer protected by tariff walls and patriotic policies, with the products of the most developed economies in the world. Our manufacturing processes and our communications facilities (harbours, airports, ships, planes, telephones and computers) will have to match up to the best of Europe and America.

IN the modern world, politics no longer proceeds along the well-worn paths of diplomacy alone. Technology creates political realities of its own. The development of nuclear weapons was the force that led in the final analysis, to détente between the Powers. Russia is moved to seek closer ties with America because of the resources of technology which the U.S. can offer.

I believe that the energy crisis will eventually be solved by advances in technology. It is quite likely, for example, that the Americans will discover that it is easier to "negotiate" with the raw potential of nuclear energy than to negotiate with men such as Gaddafi or Faisal to whom

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(Continued from page 3)
Providence (apparently in a wayward moment) entrusted great reserves of fuel oil.
★ ★ ★
MAJOR developments in the future of Israel's economy technology are already beginning to take shape.

The Minister of Development has submitted plans to the Cabinet which envisage a growth of the country's electricity network by 265 per cent — from 1140 megawatts at the end of 1972 to 3900 megawatts by mid-1981. The plans involve an expenditure of IL4,000m. — half on new power stations and half on extending the national electricity grid. By 1981, according to the experts' predictions, Israel's first nuclear power station will have become operational, and thenceforward our electricity network will gradually become nuclear-powered. This process will have two important repercussions: Israel will join the community of nations using nuclear technology, and its dependence on oil for energy will decrease.

Israel's known water resources in a non-drought year amount to some 1,700m. cum. (of which 10m. cum. is salt water). We consume some 95 per cent of this, which is, of course, far too much; and we have little in reserve for future population increases. However much rain we can call down from heaven, and however much sewage we can flush, we shall have no option in the future but to turn to the sea to boost our water supplies. We shall have to desalinate sea water even if it costs hundreds of millions of dollars.

Expanding seawards

When a British journalist questioned me about Israel's expansionist intentions, I was able to tell him quite candidly that we do indeed have such intentions, but towards the sea, not towards neighbouring countries. I am convinced that the sea — its cleanliness, its waters, its fish — will be a central concern of Israelis as this century draws towards its close. Even now, we are about to embark upon important desalination projects.

Israel's rapid urbanization (85 per cent of the population already lives in towns) and the rapid rise in the number of vehicles (more than 800,000 are predicted by the end of this decade) will oblige us to seek another network of transportation in addition to the roads.

The terrible congestion of vehicles on our relatively narrow urban roads (I have no doubt that the towns, too, will have to undergo a process of plastic surgery — from relatively small buildings and narrow streets to tall buildings and wide streets), and the fumes which their engines belch forth will force us to cover the country with a new network of faster, safer, cleaner and cooler electric trains.

The Cabinet recently approved the planning of an electric subway system for the Greater Tel Aviv area, which will probably cost hundreds of millions of pounds. This is merely the beginning of a train network that will cover the entire country, transporting people by day and freight by night.

We shall also have to provide a far more comprehensive telephone network, aiming at one phone for every two citizens, and for direct dialling from any place in Israel to any place in the world. This telephone network will also serve to link computers in Israel to computers abroad, because in the future all contacts — between manufacturers and customers, between banks and finance houses, between universities and research institutes, will be carried out by means of computers. Quite possibly

25 YEARS HENCE

we shall have video-telephones by the end of the century. We shall certainly all have colour television sets.

I have made a rough estimate — which I mention here just to show the dimensions of the challenge — that during the next quarter-century we shall need to invest in transport and communications the sizeable sum of IL80,000m.

In the next decade alone, the numbers in Israel's universities — some 100,000 students and 10,000 faculty members — will overtake the number of farmers. There are 85,000 of the latter at present, but they will decrease to 77,000 by the end of the decade, while agricultural production from the 4.2 million dunams of cultivated land will rise by 50 per cent.

This phenomenon will have a profound effect on the character of our towns, for a town with a university is a very different place from a town without a university, and the increasing proportion of our young people taking up university training will significantly change the structure of Israeli society. The advances made by our universities during this past decade have been truly breathtaking. In the future, we can expect their activities to extend so as to embrace hospitals, research institutes and industrial concerns within the ambit of higher education.

Academia will become the largest sector of the economy, contributing to immigrant absorption by providing openings for teachers and students from abroad.

The map of the country will be changed. Not only will towns like Beersheba and Ashdod each grow into a thriving metropolis, but many new towns will be founded from Sharm o-Sheikh to the Hermon, and from Gaza to Jerusalem. Settlement will be basically urban. Fresh air will be at a premium, no less than fertile soil.

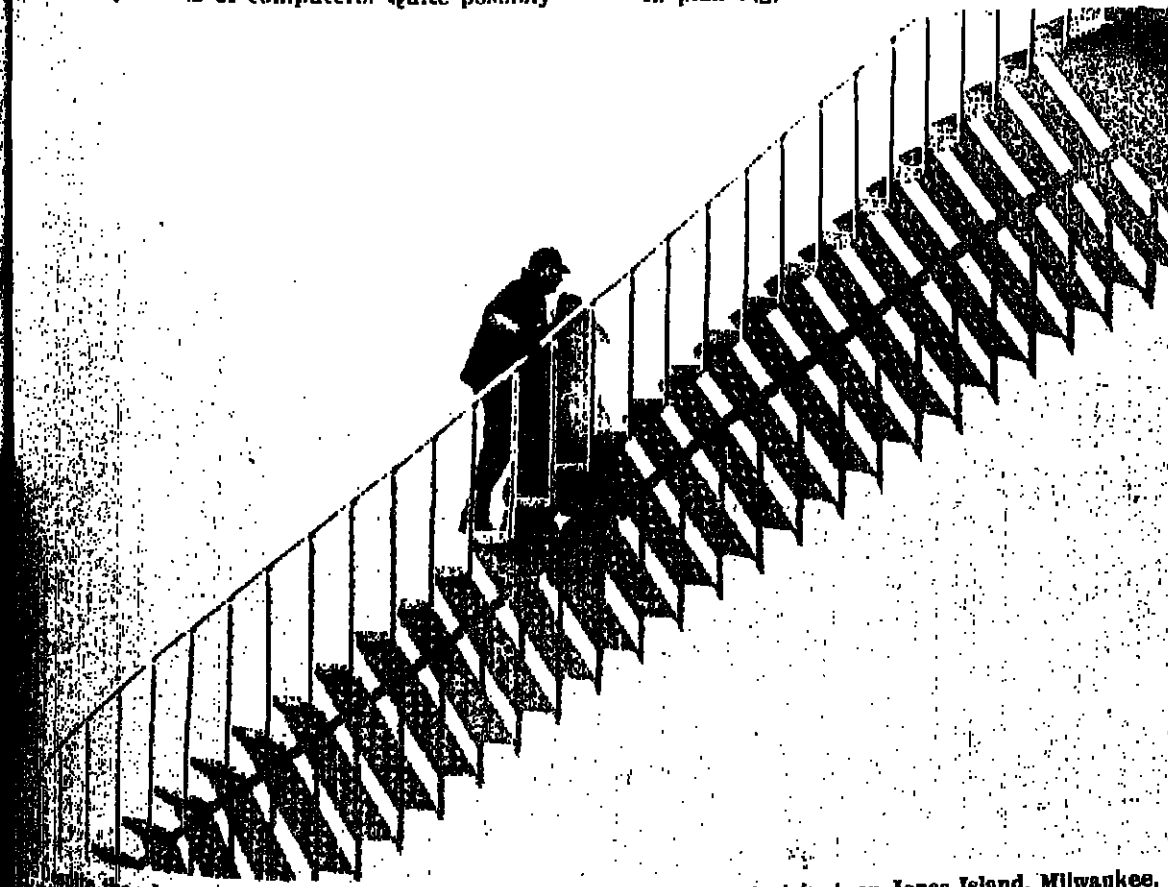
These, then, are some of the enormous challenges of the future which can inspire and fire the enthusiasm of both immigrants and old-timers — if they are presented in their true epic and dramatic light.

New scale of priorities

THESE challenges on the nation's physical horizon will bring with them human and environmental challenges. Alongside the great material ventures of the future we shall need to develop a new order of priorities — or, perhaps, sensitivities. The towns and settlements which have been built and are still to be built, the economic infrastructure which is being developed, all these will oblige us to concentrate on the importance of good maintenance.

It is probably easier to build than to maintain properly. But we shall face the danger of losing everything we have built up if we do not inculcate into our society the need to care for and maintain what we have. It starts with the man who drops his cigarette end on the street, extends through the home-owner who fails to repaint his house, and ends with the industrial plant in which dust, dirt and badly maintained machinery result in reduced output. The State of Israel, I am certain, will concern itself in the future with laws, standards and administrative procedures designed to foster disciplined maintenance, in order to protect what we have built up.

In planning, we shall have to think along broad



top of a petrol tank on Jones Island, Milwaukee, photographed in the sunshine by UPI.

lines. Haphazard, piecemeal developments will no longer suffice: we shall have to change entire systems. Two examples will explain what I mean.

In the field of shipping, containers have already wrought a revolution. This has obliged us to convert our merchant marine into a specialized fleet — from general cargo carriers to container ships, oil tankers, chemical carriers, fruit carriers and bulk carriers. But in the wake of these changes in our fleet, we must change our ports, so that they are equipped with specialized quays for oil, for containers, for fruit and so on. And after the ports, we must adapt our fleets of lorries and trains to the various specialized types of cargo. Then, the methods of loading and unloading at cargo centres will need to be overhauled, and, as a result, some of the traffic regulations will have to be revised. In other words, we shall have to plan and construct a completely new system, and not merely introduce new pieces of equipment here and there.

The same is true of book-keeping and records. There is no reason why every Government ministry, every local authority and every company should have to keep its own accounts under its own system of book-keeping. Computer techniques have already been adopted in most large concerns. All book-keeping services could be centralized in one Government-run computer complex of which all public and private bodies could avail themselves.

Of course, one of the main issues confronting us in the future will be the balance between economic development and environmental preservation. We shall have to act firmly by restricting certain types of industry to particular areas, by developing the national sewage network by reducing the amount of gas escaping from engines, by preventing the discharge of waste oils into the sea, by limiting aeroplane noise.

To achieve all this we shall have to follow the most advanced ecological methods, to invest the necessary funds, and to revamp our policies of population dispersal.

The moral challenges

IT would be difficult to end a survey of this kind without a word about two moral challenges which face Israel: labour relations and Jewish-Arab relations.

Israeli society ought to draw its inspiration from the vision of the Prophets, for the Bible is not only our political mandate but our social mandate too. Economic prosperity must be fairly apportioned between the various sectors. The fairest pattern, in my view, is to divide profits between the State, the firm and the worker. The worker should be not merely an employee of his firm, but a partner in it. I predict in this connection a new orientation of our social and economic patterns. In the final analysis, Israel should be a model of social justice, not merely of economic advancement.

Anyone who appraises Israel's future intelligently must realize that peace will come, not on the basis of "the principle of partition" (partition has only recently been elevated to the status of an ideology), but on the principle of good neighbourly relations. There are more ways than one — territorial partition — of moulding relations between nations. Another way is by partition of authority — that is the federative method. Yet another method is that of dual authority. There is no lack of federations in the world, from Canada to Switzerland, each an example of two nations living together as one State. Granted, each of these has its own complex problem, but if Israel had no more than the problems of Canada or Switzerland I would regard this as a significant advance.

There are also several examples of dual systems of overlapping sovereignty — for instance, the European Common Market and the British Commonwealth of Nations. A European nowadays is on the one hand a citizen of his country, and on the other, an economic citizen of the EEC. He can not only make, buy or sell any European car he wishes, but he can also buy or sell any piece of land anywhere in Europe. A German can buy a farm in France, and a Frenchman in Germany. The Commonwealth, too, is based on dual membership: thus an Australian citizen is also a member of the British Commonwealth.

Since I see insuperable difficulties in the partition of Eretz Israel (because of the problem of Jerusalem and because of the ethnic heterogeneity of the population in the administered areas), and since I firmly believe that we shall in time achieve friendly relations with the Arabs, I think that the solution will be not territorial but political — that is, either a federative solution or a commonwealth solution.

Personally, I prefer the former. One single state should be established in Cis-Jordan, in which every citizen, whether Arab or Jew or Druze, would have equal rights, and each people, whether majority or minority, would have the right to remain different, to speak its own language, to worship its own God, to remain linked to the rest of its people. This would be a federation with a solid Jewish majority — just as there are 17 other states in the Middle East with a solid Arab majority.

The coming 25 years will not be a period of quiet or relaxation for us. Our national renaissance will continue, the dangers surrounding us will remain numerous, and new problems will demand solution.

But the next quarter-century will be an exciting and fateful epoch. Anyone whom Providence allows to participate in it, to contribute towards moulding it, will be a truly fortunate person, a Jew who can look to his future with no less interest than to his past.

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Hod sums up

Mordechai Hod retired yesterday after seven years as O.C. Air Force, handing over to his deputy, Aluf Binyamin Peled. Aluf Hod took over command of the Air Force from Ezer Weizman the year before the Six Day War. He readied the air arm for its crushing blitzkrieg of that war, pounded the Egyptians into submission, and built up the Air Force into perhaps the most efficient in the world. HIRSH GOODMAN tells his story.

In the 25 years of its history the Israel Air Force has destroyed 650 enemy aircraft — and it has done so since that day in 1948 when Aluf Mordechai Hod took over command from Ezer Weizman.

Aluf Hod, who yesterday in his last act as O.C. Air Force, handed over command to Aluf Binyamin Peled, piloted the Force through the Six Day War, being one of the major architects of the surprise raid on Egyptian air bases which secured Israeli air supremacy and victory in three hours of the opening stages of the war. He commanded the force during the long and arduous battle to destroy the Egyptians' artillery and armor. He staged raids deep into Egypt with the aim of crippling the military and cutting the country's sources of supply — tactics which were in the cease-fire of August 1970.

He steered his force through difficult years following the 1973 aircraft embargo and the closure to American-made arms under battle conditions, all the while maintaining a level of efficiency unparalleled by any air force in the world. Over the past years he has commanded the Force in thousands of sorties, including the most recent terrorist concentration in the interior of three Arab states.

A graduate of the first Air Force course ever to be held in Israel, Hod speaks with confidence, simply. He is not aloof, yet generous in respect. He does not mince words, and the Air Force's achievements, but he does not boast. He is a man who seems to be able to find the right side to what would appear to be a hopeless situation.

In point is perhaps the French embargo. Israel had ordered 60 Mirage V fighters with Dassault — fighters which were built according to Israeli specifications, and on which the Israelis had placed tremendous reliance as the answer to the hunt for Mig-21 fighters being sent to Egypt by the Syrians. To make matters worse, the time of the French decision to embargo was perhaps the hardest battle in the country's history — the war of attrition.

"All that happened," according to Hod, "was that we realized that we could no longer depend on foreign sources of supply, and did our best to become independent — particularly with regard to spare parts."

As a result of the embargo, the Israeli Air Force changed over from a 100 per cent French force to an almost totally American force, and thus obtained aircraft which are considered superior to those originally ordered.

"So taking everything into consideration," Aluf Hod said, "the net result is positive."

The efficiency of the Air Force under Hod has become legendary. An internal report prepared by the British Conservative Party's defence committee last year claims that Israel has 90 per cent of the I.A.F.'s operational capacity but uses only 10 per cent of the manpower.

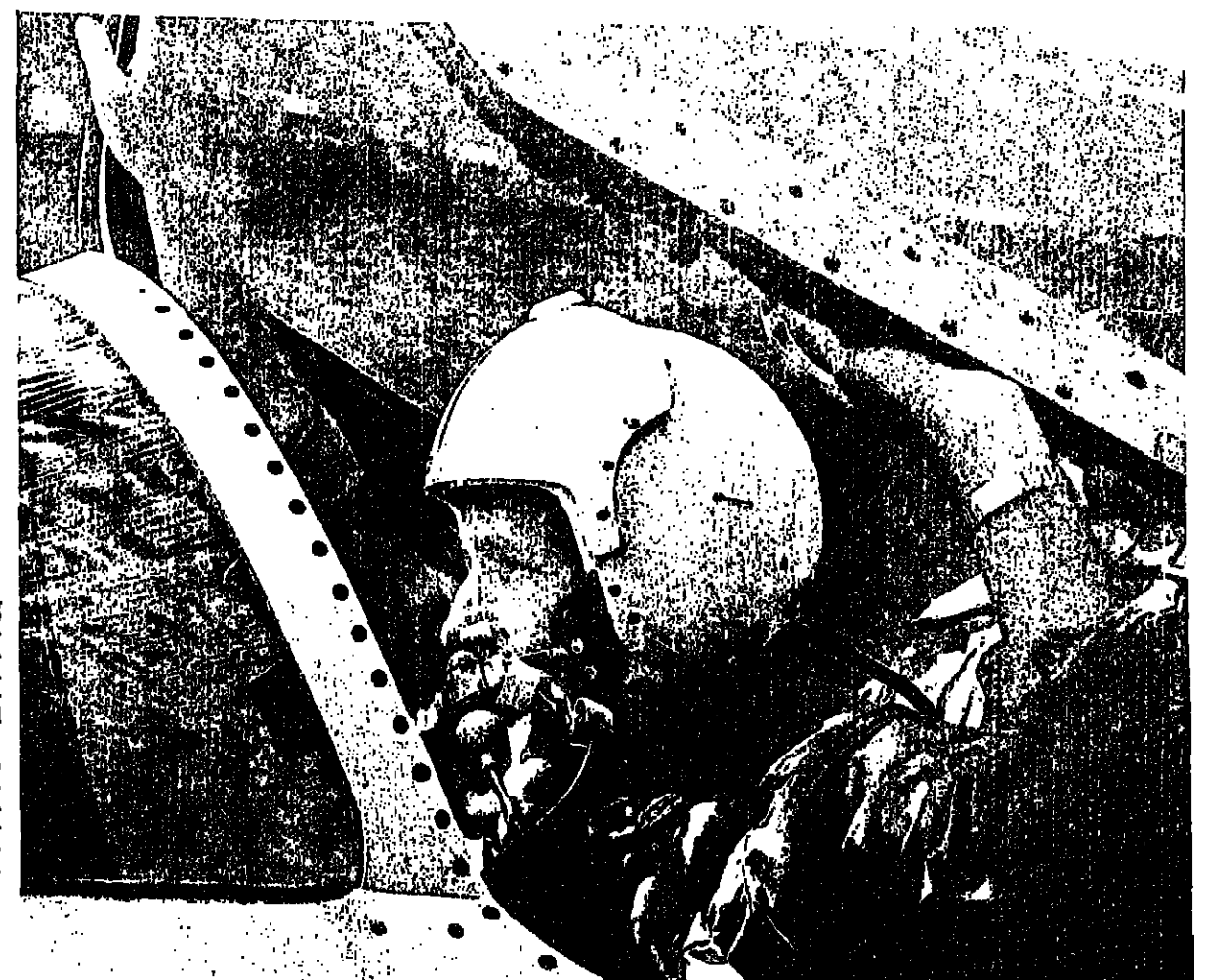
"They credit us with too much," said Hod. But no matter what the true figure may be, the fact is that Israel has achieved a turnover time for aircraft in battle unequalled by any other air force in the world. The country's pilots have also been trained to utilize the weapons to their full capability, something which becomes more and more difficult as man-made weapons become increasingly sophisticated. The reason for this efficiency is simple, according to Aluf Hod.

"We have few planes, and manpower is one of the most valuable commodities in the country. Taking into account these two factors and adding the tremendous pressure we work under, efficiency was essential to our survival, so we became the most efficient air force in the world."

Hod, 46-years-old, is a third generation sabra, born on Deganiah. Before becoming a flyer he had served with the British Army transport corps in Europe, and in 1947 was arrested together with Ada Sirani by the Italian police for attempting to smuggle children — survivors of the Holocaust — out of Europe to Israel. On his return to Israel he enrolled for the Palmach flying course which at that time was being given in Italy, and later moved to the Palmach.



Hod pointing out Syrian artillery positions on the Golan Heights in April, 1967. Such positions were consistently hitting Israeli settlements at the foot of the Heights and the Air Force was often called in to deal with them. The Heights were taken in June 1967.



Mordechai Hod at the controls of a Mirage.

(Rubinger)

to Czechoslovakia. Hardly had the course got underway when the Czechs decided to sever their links with Israel and the course was moved to the temporary air base at Ekron in Israel. He received his wings in 1949 and two years later became the first Israeli to attend a course in flying jets — then held in England.

Up till the Sinai Campaign he commanded a fighter squadron, later becoming a deputy wing commander. During the war he commanded the squadron of Ouragan jets which provided the air umbrella for the paratroop drop at the Mitla Pass. After the War he was named commander of an important air force base and until his appointment as O.C. served as chief of air operations and second-in-command of the Air Force under Ezer Weizman.

Aviation has been an integral part of Hod's life since his early youth, and he makes no secret of the fact that he intends to continue in the field now that he has retired from active military life.

He has apparently set his heart on obtaining a post with Israel Aircraft Industries. As yet, no such post seems to be in the offing, but it is inconceivable that a man of his obvious capabilities will be allowed to retire into oblivion. What his role in the Reserves will be still has to be decided by the Chief of Staff and the Minister of Defence, but one thing is sure — he will continue flying.

"There is a problem, however," he said. "Generals are not usually allowed to fly on operational missions."

As Hod sees it, the role of the Air Force in the I.D.F. will not diminish in coming years. "We have proved that per dollar invested we provide the most security," he says — and this despite the tremendous advances that have been made in other sectors of the defence forces. The Air Force constitutes this country's main deterrent, and according to Hod, military planners are well aware of the fact that, should there be another round of hostilities, it is the Air Force which will ensure another speedy and cheap victory like that of 1967.

In addition to constituting the main deterrent factor and providing the key to victory, the Air Force under Hod has proved to be a highly versatile arm, being capable of handling jobs as diverse as large-scale bombing at-

tacks and limited retaliatory raids against small targets. It has filled the gap caused by an inadequate navy and has taken over where the country's limited artillery has been ill-equipped to deal with situations the textbooks would expect the guns to settle.

Under Hod, the Air Force assumed roles which had little to do with aerial strategy, thus causing a basic rethinking among military planners not only in Israel, but abroad as well. It was Hod's making the most of what he had, his constant lobbying for more, and his ability to prove that the money being invested in his beliefs was money well spent, that made the Air Force into what it is today.

Only one incident — actually four related incidents — in the years he headed the Force, cast some doubt on the I.A.F.'s virtual infallibility: the successful penetration into Israeli airspace of the planes, which returned to Egypt

four Russian-piloted Mig-23 spy interceptors. But according to Hod this is not as serious as it sounds.

"We have no plane capable of intercepting an aircraft flying at Mach 3 at 25,000 feet. That's no secret. But then there is very little a plane can do under those conditions. Perhaps take photographs — photographs which could have been taken by satellite anyway, and nobody would hold it against us if we failed to bring down a satellite."

"But if they should try the same manoeuvre again," he warned, "they might not get away with it."

Finding the answer was Hod's great strength. He found the answer in the Six Day War, and the answer to the French embargo. He found the answer to the war of attrition and to the terrorists. Hod will certainly go down as one of the great military men in the annals of this country.



Hod accepts the Air Force standard from Ezer Weizman on the change-over in command in April, 1966.

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HANNA MARRON

Thumbelina to Medea

With her receipt of the Israel Prize this year, Hanna Marron and her architect husband Yacov Rechter become the first couple each of whom has received the country's highest honor.

Hanna Marron's prize might have been awarded on a scale of counts. Perhaps simply because she is widely considered the country's leading actress, a woman of both tragic and comic roles. Or perhaps for her excellent interpretation of Medea last year. Or for her remarkable feat of having totally overcome the Munich Airport terrorist attack of three years ago, and the loss of a leg to return to the stage a year later and resume her career as though nothing had happened.

It was in a way a new start, but really a continuation none the less. Perhaps I played the role of Medea better because of the tragedy I had been through — definitely an actor's nature is enriched by every experience.

In the case of "Medea," it was not a purely artistic motivation which drove her onto the stage, but perhaps more a need to persuade both herself and others of her physical as well as emotional capabilities of playing the part. "After the first five minutes, I felt I was succeeding, that people hadn't come to see me out of pure curiosity, but were being drawn into the drama for its own sake. Then, for the first time, I felt life was back to normal."

Today, Hanna Marron's life is definitely "normal." Her three children, Amnon, 14, Ofra, 11, and Daphna 7, "continue to annoy me just as usual!" She still keeps to her golden rule of devoting at least half the day to them, even when rehearsals are in progress.

Her contract with the Camerl Theatre is for one production each year — the current one, "The effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds," has been running successfully for six months now, and, after 110 per-

WOMEN OF WORTH

Three women were among the recipients of the Israel Prize this year — an actress, a dance creator and a literary critic. Each is a leader in her field in Israel and has won renown abroad. Continuing our series of pen portraits of 1973 Israel Prize laureates, they are interviewed here by CATHERINE ROSENHEIMER.

Sara Levi-Tanai CREATOR OF INBAL

"WHEN I first visited Israel in 1951, I found the only unique Israeli dance art was in the deeply profound and moving performances of Inbal. All else in Israel was crass-Western European, outmoded and outdated... I have never seen in Israel any dance or theatre which comes near to the truly native and unique contribution that Inbal makes." So wrote Jerome Robbins. (Continued overleaf)



DOROTHEA KROOK Scholar at a kibbutz

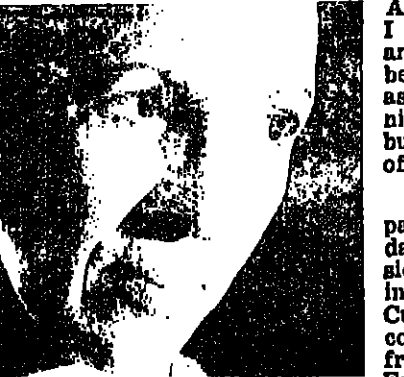
AT Kibbutz Etn Harod Meuchad in the Beisan Valley, a new title has been invented for Israel Prize winner Dorothea Krook's status: "toshevet hoke-rei" (resident researcher). As Professor of English at Tel Aviv University (formerly at the Hebrew University), Professor Krook is the kibbutz' first resident scholar, although not its only member involved in the literary field. Her husband, Zorubavel Gilead, is a well-known Hebrew poet and author and a veteran editor with the Kibbutz Meuchad Publishing House and editor of "Mibitaim," the quarterly periodical of the Kibbutz movement, whilst her next-door neighbour, Moshe Tabenkin is another nationally known Hebrew poet and a lifelong political activist.

Prof. Krook is the author of three major literary works. Her first, published in 1959 when she was a Research Fellow at Newnham College, Cambridge, was "Three Traditions of Moral Thought," in which she discussed the doctrines of Plato, Aristotle, St. Paul, Hobbes, Hume, Mill, Matthew Arnold, F.H. Bradley and D.H. Lawrence, illustrating how principles of literary criticism may be brought to bear on philosophical writings. Her second book, published in 1963 when she was lecturing at the Hebrew University, was "The Ordeal of Consciousness in Henry James," an appraisal of seven of the major works of an author on whom she is considered an international authority. It is her third and most recent book, "Elements of Tragedy," published in 1968, for which she was awarded the Israel Prize.

Prof. Krook has devoted her academic career to philosophical aspects of literature, literary criticism and extensive research into the life and work of Henry James. Born in Riga, Latvia, she emigrated with her family to South Africa when she was eight and took her B.A. in English Literature at Cape Town University. She was awarded a scholarship to Newnham College, Cambridge, where she initially intended to spend three years writing her Ph.D. thesis on "Doctrines of the Meaning of Truth in the Seventeenth Century," based on the works of Hobbes, the 17th century philosopher. However, she was to spend 14 years at Cambridge, during which time her literary interests moved from the 17th to the late 19th century and her involvement with Henry James took deep root. As a research fellow of Newnham and assistant lecturer in English at the University of Cambridge, her time was divided between research and teaching. In her own words: "My life has always been an insoluble conflict between teaching, research and writing. I find all enormously creative, one

(Continued overleaf)





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On the matter of the Israel Prize, Dorothea Krook says she felt "terribly moved and proud," but that she is a milestone rather than a final achievement. Her schedule for the future is already clearly planned: final revision and re-writing of her latest book "Logical Structure of Literary Criticism," concerned with the philosophy of literary criticism, a second book on Henry James and, eventually, "some time within the next 15 years, a book on Israel, concerned with the whole of Jewish history and the Jewish national character as displayed by representative Israeli institutions and personalities."

In the early days, the Inbal repertoire was one of folk dancing; its dancers a mixture of young Yemenites and *sabras* from oriental families. Despite her lack of formal training in dance or choreography, Sara Levi-Tanai decided she wanted to develop a new theatre. "At first it was blind but strong willpower, with my work itself showing me the way. Where most choreographers use their own bodies as the tools for their creations, I use other

As to the future: "Once I have the money I require to provide a home for the theatre and a school — then I shall be able to retire." Looking at Sara Levi-Tunali who, at 59, is more energetic than many of her dancers, thinks nothing of a working day which starts at 6 a.m. and usually continues till midnight, the only one of her dreams which sounds far-fetched is the idea of retirement.

ALFRAIM KISHON
many years ago, nearly 50 years in fact, an ancient slave-ship, the Gellia, docked in Haifa with a large consignment of immigrants aboard, among them a child and considerably scarier than truly. It was late in the evening and the harbour was deserted and the air, as it were, blank from Absorption. I told the guard that another ship of immigrants was due, and the guard had left a note for me. Then, Ginger had gone home and the boys and left us state-

bands of brand new in-
siders were sitting dependently
on the baggage on deck, staring
at the feelings at their new
land and looking to see if it
was of home for themselves.
Some wizards among us
were telling somewhat more
of their travels, in which
they had incidentally picked
up the travelling due to a last-
minute change of the winds of
fortune. Some told of the
travels they had made in
Italy about nail-brushes
and the article in great
detail in Israel at the moment.
Some told of the family from Poland
who had themselves with an
enormous number of church
members, and with the same
well, and with the same
necessary prospects in

Myelin would get you
inted, the Gallia dormi-
and less than 12 former
of Max Nordau.
already mastered my first
letters on the high seas
and especially fluent in the
In addition, I could reel off
popular *salom-toda-leve*
toward the end of the voyage
my bow: to inquire of the
your youth, *hara-ing* endlessly
the lower deck:
What's the link, *hevre*, but tell
me the language?
My favorite store also included

ough I didn't quite know
ment, and was rounded
ownership of the first
Gur's Hebrew Diction-
mem. The future looked
true that nourishment
ship had been definitely
the lean arm of Dov
and reached us even in
Meals consisted mostly
fillet and black olives,
Shabbat and holy days,
got it with green olives
before casting anchor we
in fillet and a pear,
springs unbroken we sang,
hymn, tada, le'an

"I am alone," the
 he consoled us, and made
 to illustrate his point.
 ★ ★ ★
 That bothered us at first,
 was explained to us how
 fully only the humility,
 felt better at once. Na-
 we continued nevertheless
 and rave at the Joint on
 of the climate - a bit
 does has never done mass
 on any harm.
 ank follow-immigrant of
 instance, nearly had a fit
 we couldn't find his
 among his luggage. It's
 border the man had
 recalling across the
 terrible oath to himself
 didn't care if he got to
 that the

economic geniuses asked truthfully about the going price of shoes and were shocked to find it at the article was hardly because the local population short of time and money. As, too, were stuck with riddles, to the unconcealed a all.

"How much does a flat cost?" "Three missing round the per-
"Three by four with a per-
"Ktite. How much?"
"er ye exiles while ye
the Jewish Agency answer.
y."

The m
Irritation
"Which name?"
"Kliah"
"Kliah"
tered bo
teeth, ar
right to
"Not
"Kliahon
"Kliah"
"Perish
The o
in amaz

It was the toughest problem. The half a million men converging on the one big tidal wave had popped up every available building. We were in Petah Tikva they were in Be'er Sheva. It was a race of 1.5m. x 1.5m. to get there, without key money, without a passport, in a month, plus two pounds of the ladder. One of us foresaw to buy a used car in an Arab hotel in Jaffa were all fiercely jealous

me, I had two paths
oose from: to settle in an
tin shack in a ma'aba-
Haifa, together with a
man engine-driver named
ad his 15 lively children,
ove in temporarily with
ka, whose own lodger
stricken by paralysis and
le to object.
y worst disappointment
as Uncle Jacob, on
ad based all my expecta-
as a veritable legend in
ircles abroad, when they
es about how he had come
line 30 years ago with
all suitcase, and how he
a bicycle and, what was
ridge. Later it turned out
Fridge was what he lived

Y. showed slight signs of
h of them's the family
ont,"
n," the Authorities mut-
on the ruins of his
d wrote on the form from
left.
Kishon," we remarked,
t, with a 't' at the end."
on First name?"
nc."
ld man squinted up at me
ement. Why?

"...," he finally put down moment v
n. I, started
"aralm," we pointed out, together.
was hard
no such name. Next!"
that that was the precise
By



can be sure if it's Wes

when we, the State and
writing humorous pieces
And after *such* a start it
to stop.

Translated by Miriam Arad
arrangement with "Ma'ariv"



PAGE THIRTEEN



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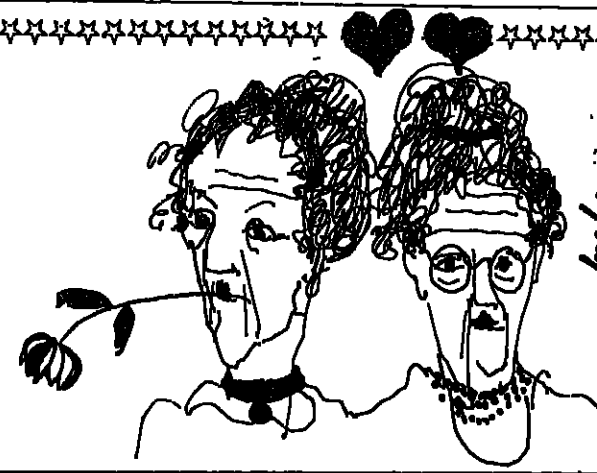
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An old ladies' quarrel



MANFRED STURMANN

If the old-people's home for immigrants from Central Europe, Room 28 was shared for more than a decade by two women living together in neighbourly amity without even a quarrel. They showed each other such consideration and courtesy as was customary in Europe before the eruption of the First World War; it made their grandchildren shake their heads in amazement to see it.

They were the widows of Jewish academics, both originally from Berlin and approximately the same age — nearer 80 than 70. At first, after their immigration into what was then Mandatory Palestine, they had worked, tackling whatever work there was, whatever happened to be available to them in the prevailing unemployment — in any case not for them from the perspective of Berlin. They had buried their husbands, had later moved in with their married children and, while these followed their occupations, raised their grandchildren and kept house.

Nowadays they no longer had financial worries as they were receiving pensions. They lived in the old people's home as in an ivory tower; they did not make their own beds, sent for meals which were prepared and served by others, believed that they were conferring a distinction on those with whom they dined in the conservatory or the common-room. In the library they asked for a book

by a German author popular in 1925, they occasionally played a game of bridge, and generally moved in a sheltered world which was undisturbed by the noise and bustle of the large world beyond. This was true even though, whenever they felt like it, they sat in front of the television set. Their days passed evenly and without excitement, guaranteeing them another few pleasant years.

But suddenly, the two neighbours were torn from this idyllic existence and exposed to a tension from which they could not shelter behind their usual manners. They both fell in love with the same man. Let no one maintain that there is any age limit in this respect. The object of their affection or let us say with all due respect, of their infatuation, was a well groomed 80-year-old who had entered the home only a few weeks previously, still holding himself surprisingly straight, with thick snow-white hair combed carefully back. He always wore elegant dark clothes and, in spite of climate and local custom, he always wore his shirt buttoned and a carefully chosen tie. He had well-cultivated manners and a polished sense of humour.

By chance, the man had sat down in front of the television set between the two women from Room 28 and afterwards had talked with them for a while.

That was how it had started. He had set the old hearts on fire. The relationship between

the two widows grew noticeably cooler. If the old gentleman, before a meal, inadvertently spoke to only one of them, to inquire after her health, the other was consumed with jealousy. They took it out on each other in pointed remarks never previously uttered in Room 28. As they got dressed in the morning they each suddenly found fault with the other's appearance, they became argumentative and interrupted each other, implicitly malicious, though in a dignified manner. Instead of chatting as they used to do, they began to argue about the matron's new hairstyle or about the flowering date of the "Queen of the Night" of which there were some lovely specimens in the hall. They always disagreed except with regard to the man, of whom they thought more frequently than was seemly at their age. They agreed that he was likeable. At that time they still talked about all sorts of things, but wisely not about him. Before long they ceased to talk to each other at all. An icy silence weighed down and at times complicated the existence of the two people in the one room.

The quarrel in the old-people's home broke out as unexpectedly as May rain in Israel. The occupants of Rooms 27 and 28, holding their breath, heard the two genteel widows abusing each other like fish-wives, and at a pitch which could be heard along the entire floor. It went on until one of the women, pale with fright and visibly shaking with anger, ran from the room. And now we must, unfortunately, explain why she ran away: the other had called her "you old whore."

Chance sometimes thinks up the wildest capers. Who should the lady — insulted, beside herself — meet in the passage but the object of her love and the cause of this quarrel, so out of place in this house. He had to listen to an account of what had happened in her rage she could not restrain herself from telling him the whole incident she did not shrink from repeating verbally the unspeakable insult.

The old gentleman listened to her sympathetically and put his hand reassuringly on her arm. Then he said in his composed manner:

"Don't take it so much to heart, my dear. Look here, it's 20 years since I retired, and people still call me Herr Direktor."

Translated from the German by Karen Gershon.

THE COLLECTIVIST

Becker ran Israel's labour movement for two years as head of the Histadrut Union Department in the Ministry of Labour and Secretary-General of the Histadrut. Critic of the Treasury dictate, he is now a leading figure in the opposite trend (no longer less gladly than Ben-Aharon), it is possible to look with fresh eyes at the future.

Reviewed by
David Krivine

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Published in German and French. This independent Swiss paper will week by week keep you informed about what is happening to Jews all over the world in the fields of religion, politics and culture. Large advertising section for business or personal notices.

ing up salaries will contribute to pushing up prices," he warns. There is no barricade-storming inspiration in a man like that — but then, do we have any barricades that need storming? The problem today is over-employment, not depression. The need is not to spur the militants on, but rather to stop them from wrecking economic stability.

It may be said that the extremists of Mapam had a field-day when Mapam was headed in the Histadrut by a moderate like Becker. Ben-Aharon has put Mapam in the shade. During the coming elections, Labour should reap the benefit at Mapam's expense — provided Ben-Aharon's supporters vote Labour despite Pinchas Sapir, and Sapir's supporters vote Labour despite Ben-Aharon. (We do not speak of Moshe Dayan).

But where has militant trade unionism led us? Has it narrowed the income gap? Has it increased the growth-rate of the economy? We are stuck in a sickly phase of inflation, we are forced to cut development budgets, and tempers are more ruffled than ever. Reading Becker's less-than-fervent orations, one wonders whether there was not some sense in the schoolmasterly discipline he preached. The advance in living standards for the workers should be proportionate to the growth in output, he said. This seems like extraordinary good sense at a time when dockers shut down the country's foreign trade because they have been offered a rise of only 40.3 per cent.

It is important that an industrial firm undertaking exports should plan its work on the basis of stable calculations. It could be of the Mark Mosevics (President of the Manufacturers Association) talking. Perhaps Becker understood too much. He opposed, for example, the separation of secondary-school from primary-school (teachers, of practical nurses from Registered Nurses. They thought they could do better



Aharon Becker addressing a session of the Governing Council of the International Labour Office.

in separate unions — but he warned that the "chain-effect" would create a rat-race in the wages field; which is what happened. Some people query whether these are a trade unionist's business. Hag-land's Frank Cousins, when asked whether his wage bids and strikes were good for the country, replied: "I don't have to look after the national interest. I'm not the Government."

Maybe Ben-Aharon represents a step forward in history. He and all of us belong to the cool generation now. Simple folk no longer trust their "betters." People refuse to swallow pious slogans any more (even from their party leaders), and are a trade unionist's business. Hag-land's Frank Cousins, when asked whether his wage bids and strikes were good for the country, replied: "I don't have to look after the national interest. I'm not the Government."

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PAGE SEVENTEEN

Librarians for the People of the Book

To The Jerusalem Post Literary Editor Sir, My article on "Librarians for the People of the Book" in *The Jerusalem Post International Book Fair Supplement* (April 25) has drawn intense response, some of it critical of things written, some of it taking me to task for omissions — some of the latter due to space limitations. I should like here to set the record straight.

• The Ministry of Education and Culture, the Israel Librarians Association, and the Hebrew University's Graduate Library School co-sponsor a Centre for the Guidance of Public Libraries. The centre publishes journals for librarians, translates basic works in library science into Hebrew, disseminates advice to librarians, and aids in the establishment of new public and school libraries.

• The Israel Librarians Association sponsors certification classes and examinations for library technicians. It also organized the Librarian's Day at the Sixth Jerusalem International Book Fair which closed April 30.

• The Hebrew University's Graduate Library School, directed by Dr. Ya'acov Rothschild, which offers an M.A. degree in Library Science, is currently training 100 students.

• The British Council libraries supply texts for English classes on a loan basis and offer advice and information on new teaching methods to English-language instructors.

In stating the need for open stacks and greater development of departmental libraries at the Jewish National and University Library, I did not mean to suggest that this would be the only "proper" thing to do and that the JNUL was ignoring the "correct" path. These problems, and that of a merger between the national and university functions of the JNUL, affect many libraries around the world and are not easily solvable. There are now more than 100,000 volumes on open stacks in the general and specialized reading rooms. A complete switch-over to open stacks — if such a move were contemplated — would take much

Jewish books win awards



ELIE WIESEL

SEVEN authors of books of Jewish interest published during 1972 have been declared winners of this year's Jewish Book Council of America awards. They are:

- Elie Wiesel, author of a book on Hasidism, "Souls on Fire" (Random House), and Dr. Samuel Sandmel, author of "Two Living Traditions: Essays on Religion and the Bible" (Wayne State University Press), who receive the Frank and Ethel S. Cohen Awards in the field of Jewish thought.
- The Bernard H. Marks Award for a book of Jewish history, presented for the first time, goes to Dr. Arthur J. Zuckerman, for his "A Jewish Princesdom in Feudal France, 788-900" (Columbia University Press).
- The Leon Jolson Award for a book on the Holocaust goes to Aaron Zeitlin, author of the Yiddish "Vetereidike Lider Fun Hurba Un Koshvake Letete Gang" (More Poems of the Holocaust and Poems of Faith and Janus Korczak's Last Walk), published by the Bergen-Belsen Memorial Press.
- Robert Kottowitz, author of "Somewhere Else" (Charterhouse), gets the William and Janice Epstein Award in the field of Jewish fiction.
- Mrs. Johanna Reles gets the Charles and Bertie G. Schwartz Award in the category of Jewish juveniles for "The Upstairs Room" (Thomas Y. Crowell).
- In the field of Yiddish poetry, Mel Sticker, author of "Yidische Landschaft" (Jewish Landscapes), published by Y.L. Peretz, gets the Harry and Florence Kovner Memorial Award.

Each of the awards carries with it a \$500 prize and a citation.

The Jewish Book Council is one of the activities of the National Jewish Welfare Board in the U.S.

Deals with the Devil

HA'AVARA: Transfer nach Palästina und Einwanderung deutscher Juden 1933-1938 ("Transfer" and Immigration of German Jews to Palestine 1933-1938) by Werner Föllchenfeld, Dolf Michaels and Ludwig Pinner. Introduction by Siegfried Moses. Tübingen, I.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 112 pp.

Reviewed by Kurt Grunwald

THERE is not a single publication dealing systematically with the subject of the economic survival of the Jews in Nazi Germany and in the occupied territories until 1945—the end of World War II. How did the many members of the German Jewish community sustain themselves, baref as they were of their sources of livelihood? How did the Jews sustain themselves in the ghettos of the occupied countries? How was their emigration financed, when they could still emigrate? How did those who lived in the forests and participated in underground movements do so. The lack of documentary material will make the writing of such a history a difficult task.

Thus, a welcome start has been made in the effort to correct, at least partially, this omission. The Leo Baeck Institute's forthcoming history by S. Adler-Rudel of the Reichsvertretung — the Central Organization of German Jewry from 1933 till 1939—promises to be an important source for future detailed research into, for example, the area of mutual-aid activities of the Jewish communities in distress. A particularly interesting chapter of that period was that of aiding emigration. In the work under review, we are presented with the fascinating story of "Ha'avara" — the transfer of capital to Eretz Yisrael, which enabled about 50,000 German Jews to enter this country as "capitalists" (i.e. those possessing at least £1,000) within the immigration restrictions prevailing at the time in Mandatory Palestine. This latest publication of the Leo Baeck Institute has the particular advantage of having been written by people who were actively involved in the operation of the Ha'avara organization: Dr. Föllchenfeld as General Manager, Dr. Michaels as its banker, and Dr. Pinner as a member of its Board.

Ha'avara Ltd. was a financial and commercial institution in the form of a trust company, first attached to the Anglo-Palestine Bank (now Bank Leumi) and later to the

Jewish Agency. It was created August, 1933 by an agreement between the Zionist Organization, the German Economic Mission, where non-Nazi officials were to persuade the highest authorities of the highest authorities for German exports, then through a worldwide Jewish boycott, addition promoting the desired departure of Jews from Germany. Protective emigrants paid the cost value of the required £1,000 to Ha'avara, which Eretz Yisrael acquired for purchases in Germany. With the Sterling thus obtained, prospective immigrant now received the immigration certificate from Mandatory authorities.

Dr. Michaels tells us something of the economic and political ground of the negotiations which led to the formation of Ha'avara. Föllchenfeld tells of its operation and the problems it faced and Pinner appraises its effects, not only on aliya but also on the country's economic and general development.

Model of conciseness

To do all this in just over 100 pages with ample documentation and without omitting anything essential is a feat of writing worthy of emulation. The book is greatly enhanced by the introduction by the Chairman of the Leo Baeck Institute and Israel's former Comptroller, Dr. Siegfried Moses, was Chairman of the Reichsvertretung in the period covered by the book.

The historian will see in Ha'avara not just a first successful attempt to save Jewish lives in the days of the Hitler regime. He will be reminded of Herzl's plan in his "Jewish State" for the nation of the "Jewish Company" in which he envisaged operations very much like those undertaken by Ha'avara almost four decades later. He will be impressed by the fact that the conception of and implementation of the Ha'avara came from the Zionist representatives who were accepted as a contracting party by the German authorities.

Furthermore, he will appreciate the decision of the Zionist leadership to enter into negotiations with the Nazi government for an agreement which would enable the saving of 50,000 Jewish lives. The book is a model of conciseness, although one may wonder whether the declaration of the bank did not contribute to the active outcome of the Ha'avara movement.

From Bilu to boom



This is Ness Ziona. With Rehovot and Rishon LeZion, it forms the "southern moshavot." Settled in the 1880s, and growing old gracefully eighty years later, they have recently turned from rural districts into boom towns, dormitories of Tel Aviv.

The chairman of the Ness Ziona Local Council promises that his

township will keep its bucolic style, but already the orange grove in the centre of the picture above is doomed to be turned into a high-rise building project.

Continuing our series on Israel's cities and their mayors, YITZHAK OKED discusses the "booming moshavot."

cultural land in a total of 16,000 dunams.)

All three mayors have stated publicly that no agricultural land in their municipalities will be re-designated for building apart from some small plots that are located in building areas under the master plan.

Nevertheless, people are still buying agricultural land in the hope that there will be a change of policy in the near future. Among those buying up agricultural lands are building investors and contractors large and small, and the result is that the price of land has rocketed. Agricultural land (mainly orange groves) that could be bought at between IL15,000 and IL20,000 per dunam in the early '60s now costs between IL25,000 and IL50,000, depending on its proximity to existing building projects.

These towns were originally planned as agricultural towns, each little house having its own large tract of land. When the lands were parcelled out, no one took into consideration that eventually they would have to be repurposed to make way for tall buildings. The result is that some plots have a 15m. frontage and a 30m. depth that sometimes narrows down to a cone. Some plots are even smaller and even more curiously shaped. It takes all the ingenuity of the contractor to squeeze modern apartments into these plots. They rely on loopholes in the building by-laws or failure by the municipalities to enforce them.

These romantic stories are still told in Rishon LeZion's crowded classrooms. The schools are not the only things that are crowded in these old towns: the buildings look crowded and bunched together. Why are they so, why do they have such queer shapes? The answer lies in the fact

that these towns were originally planned as agricultural towns, each little house having its own large tract of land. When the lands were parcelled out, no one took into consideration that eventually they would have to be repurposed to make way for tall buildings. The result is that some plots have a 15m. frontage and a 30m. depth that sometimes narrows down to a cone. Some plots are even smaller and even more curiously shaped. It takes all the ingenuity of the contractor to squeeze modern apartments into these plots. They rely on loopholes in the building by-laws or failure by the municipalities to enforce them.

The contractors who came to Rishon in the first wave about four years ago found land at very low cost, but a choice plot that could be bought for IL100 to IL150 a square metre then fetches as much as IL400 today. The rise is reflected in the price of apartments. A three-room apartment that would have cost IL40,000 in Rehovot three years ago costs between IL85,000 and IL105,000 today, depending on the neighbourhood.

At first, it was farms that fell victim to the loudest swarms of contractors; then they began to devour the orange groves and other agricultural land. (Of Rishon's 44,000 dunams, 13,000 are agricultural; Rehovot has the same amount of agricultural land in a municipal area of just over half the size; and little Ness Ziona has 10,000 dunams of agricultural land.)

One farmer who sold his grove told me that he had done so because the price was good and the grove was old and to have replanted it would have cost too much. What was he going to do with the money?

"What do you mean going to do? I've already done it. I put part of the money in the bank, and with the rest I have bought myself an orange grove more

What do you mean going to do? I've already done it. I put part of the money in the bank, and with the rest I have bought myself an orange grove more

HOOKED ON SF

LONDON (FWP). — "THE whistle of the turbos rocked the ground. The black car glided to a halt beneath the bridge. Jim Luker started as the car braked. Now it must be thought; cars, patience... Now you see the significance of the Federation's bulletin," Spa-Pa exclaimed. Then stated Kong, the Android Despot: "Let there today be war within that galaxy."

By NABEEM KHAN

That's a science fiction (SF) story, a mind-boggling fiction story. And you might well think it's pretty bad. But the author will be shedding no tears over your opinion. For the author is not human; he is not even a mechanical human or android. The author of that piece of rubbish is Frank the Robot, and he lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Cleveland computer, which employs Frank the Robot and his co-authors — Z.Q. Johnson, Tagon Johnson, Blade Sinatra and others as literary hacks — was recently directly linked to London's American Embassy. There, for two days, a revolving machine elated out stories — one every 30 seconds that took four-fifths of a second each to cross the Atlantic.

The moral of the exercise is that SF writers can sleep easy in their beds. Whatever their own fantasies, machines are not about to take over — not yet.

It must have been a cheering moral at that specific time. The occasion was a two-day seminar, called, "Beyond the Horizon," held under the auspices of the American Embassy. For two days authors

Help for Hebrew publishers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Hebrew Book Council is to be set up to help Israeli publishers achieve wider circulation of their books.

It will be set up on the recommendation of a committee appointed by the Education and Culture Ministry. The committee, headed by Mr. Issachar Haimovici, General Manager of the American Israel Paper Mills, includes representatives of the Education and Commerce Ministries, the Broadcasting Authority, and members of the Book Publishers and Hebrew Writers Associations.

Another of the committee's recommendations accepted by the Education and Culture Ministry calls for a public-relations campaign to "turn Israelis back from a people of the newspaper into the People of the Book."

The Ministry is to increase public library budgets and also establish more libraries in elementary and secondary schools. These school libraries will also be helped to organize local book fairs at which pupils will be able to buy books at reduced prices.

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From Bto boom



(Continued from previous page)
than twice the size of the old one.
Where?
"Somewhere else, not in this area, where the groves are still young and fruitful and land is still cheap."

REHOVOT'S Mayor Shmuel Rechtman is very unhappy about the situation.

"The high prices being offered for the groves are just too much of a temptation for many farmers. This is bad for the town: these orange groves are our green belt. It is also bad for the remaining farmers. A grove that is sold to a company or to a group of investors is usually left to run wild, and not taken care of. It becomes a breeding place for diseases, causing serious damage to the other groves."

There is very little that the municipalities can do against this type of land speculation.

"We warn everybody who comes to us for information in very clear language that this land will remain agricultural, that the new owner will pay a high tax when he transfers it and, of course, there are annual taxes to pay. If all this doesn't help, I remind them that if, in the far distant future some other mayor decides to redesignate the land as building land, the Municipality will expropriate 40 per cent of it for community purposes, such as roads, parks, schools, kindergartens."

The promoters who gave the recent building wave in Rehovot its first push had a spot advertisement on the radio which went something like this: "Buy a low-price apartment in Rehovot. With the money you save, you can completely furnish your

house and buy a car." It looks as if the majority of youngsters who moved into Rehovot took this advertisement seriously. In less than two years, the streets of Rehovot had become choked with cars.

The mayors of both Rehovot and Rehovot have woken up to reality and the buildings now being built all have parking lots. The majority, a parking lot for each apartment. Rehovot's Mayor Hanania Glibstein even stopped the building of one large apartment building until the contractor provided sufficient parking space, thus forcing an Israeli builder for the first time to construct an underground parking lot for 30 automobiles.

What the mayors do not seem to realize is that the damage has already been done. The majority of residents are living in areas that have only been built up during the past three years, and they are now forced to search for a parking space two or three blocks away from their homes.

RESIDENTS of Rehovot and Rehovot claim that the basic differences between the two mayors is that Rehovot's Shmuel Rechtman seems to have a knack of solving little, everyday problems. An example of thinking small but piling up mountains of thanks, is Operation Playground. He turned tiny plots in all parts of the town (the smallest is no more than 3 metres square) into playgrounds. Even the boulevards have been provided with playpens, seesaws and slides. In certain cases Operation Playground has managed to kill two birds with one stone. Rehovot has quite a number of vacant lots (the number seems to be di-

minishing lately) whose owners live abroad. They were both dangerous and an eyesore. With the cooperation of the owners' lawyers, the municipality reached an agreement to use these empty lots as playgrounds which would be vacated at 72-hours' notice. This has earned the mayor the gratitude of many young mothers.

Mayor Rechtman took a gamble when he re-zoned the city schools so as to mix children from affluent homes (such as those of Weizmann Institute scientists) with underprivileged children. The gamble came off.

"The high standards of the select schools did not drop because of this," I was told, "while in the other schools, the standards rose, and it is difficult to recognize them today."

In the 15-man municipal council, Shmuel Rechtman and his four Gahal colleagues have the support of four members of other parties, giving them nine votes against the six of the Alignment opposition. Mayor Rechtman's popularity has not prevented a group of prominent citizens from forming the Public Committee for the Conservation of Rehovot's Natural and Historical Heritage. One of the founders of this group is a Weizmann Institute senior scientist, Dr. Gad Yagil.

"When we realized how quickly and how hideously Rehovot was being developed," he said, "we decided that something must be done. Responsible residents from all walks of life joined together and we formed two working groups. One group deals with conserving the trees that can still be seen in the town and the historical sites. The second group specializes in city development, planning and building."

Several good results
The head of the second group is Gad Elron, an architect and town planner. I asked him what influence, if any, the committee had. He enumerated a number of positive results.

"Even though we are a voluntary organization, the municipality has listened patiently to our demands, and adopted several of them. Today, no tree in Rehovot is chopped down without our committee's written approval. The percentage of building allowed on a plot has been whittled down. The new master plan for the city was given a public hearing before it was approved. More

than 200 residents came to the hearing, including high school students. Many problems were aired, and quite a number of our proposals were accepted by the city officials. But I believe that the biggest influence has been our existence. The mayor and municipal officials know us now; they take notice of us and discuss building and planning problems with us."

Respect and suspect
It seems that these citizens subscribe to the old Hebrew maxim, "Respect him, but suspect him." This awareness of the parents seems to have influenced the children too. When Mayor Rechtman had to enlarge a school some time ago, he had to do so at the expense of the pupils' vegetable garden. Politician Rechtman forgot to take into consideration the hurt feelings of these fifth graders and their outrage at seeing their vegetable patch ruined by the builders. They sent a strong letter of protest to their mayor (without telling their teacher). Mr. Rechtman came to the school, apologized to the pupils, compensated them for their losses, and gave them a plot of land in another part of the city for their vegetable patch.

RISHON LEZION does not have any public committee of citizens. This does not mean that they are pleased with the situation. A few disgruntled residents appeared on television recently complaining how the city had been uplifted and how the quality of life had gone down.

Above: How they're building today in Rehovot. There's still a patch of sky left, otherwise balcony looks onto balcony. This photo was taken from a balcony. Left: A high-rise apartment block that has no windows on its western side because the dwarfed neighbour refused to be overlooked. Centre top: Some of the old houses that gave Rehovot its character are about to disappear. Right: Rehovot's water tower has been saved from destruction and earmarked as a national monument. It used to have a bell which acted as an alarm in the not infrequent emergencies of early times. The Municipality is now seeking the missing bell.



"That road to the cemetery is part of the ring road that will enable residents to get in and out of the city fast. I don't know when this ring road will be completed — it may take ten years or more — but I am proud that I started it. As regards the ruins in the streets, we are now repaving all the streets in the centre of the town. Some of them, like the one where I live, will take a little longer, because I will not repave a street and have it ripped open again in couple of weeks by the Ministry of Communications or some other authority. We have actually done something revolutionary by Israeli standards. We have an ad hoc committee, which includes representatives of our engineering department, the Ministry of Communications, the Electric Corporation (in certain new building projects the electric cables have gone underground. Goodbye to ugly electricity poles), water and sewage department officials. Each street is discussed in this committee, and gets its priority, and timetables are tagged to each street."

"Today, the streets of Rehovot are like patients awaiting their turn for an operation. When the day of the operation arrives, the street is ripped open and stuffed with everything, from electric and telephone cables to sewage and water pipes. Then it is repaved with a thick coating of pavement, not to be ripped opened again (the mayor smiles) "at least for some time."

This being an election year, Mayor Glibstein, was quick to point out some of the other things his administration has achieved.

Swings and soccer
"When I came into office, there were 38 kindergartens, of which 15 were unsuitable for children and had to be rebuilt. Today we have 85 kindergartens. We have planted 21 dunams of Israel's first "ecological fighters", waging a campaign against the sewage ponds of the Dan Region, which were built west of the town, does not seem to enjoy the same popularity today. He has failed in the little things out of which neighbour Rechtman has made a political fortune. Glibstein is a graduate of the "think big" school. He is now drawing up plans for Rehovot and how it will look at the turn of the century, when its present population of nearly 60,000 will have grown to an estimated quarter of a million.

Planning for 1999
The average resident does not know that the mayor is building and planning for the year 1999. The average resident sees that the street where he lives has ruts and is not repaved, but that the long road on the outskirts of town which leads to the cemetery is paved.

Mr. Glibstein is not ruffled by these gripes.
Above: Building contractors' signs invite you to Rehovot. Right: A group of native Rehovotians at the "parliament" which sits regularly in informally at the Layush coffee house in the centre of town.

According to his master plan for the town, by 1978 the population will almost have doubled.

"But this will not be at the expense of the unique 'quality of life' we have here. The 10,000 dunams of citrus orchards will remain agricultural land and no one will be allowed to build on it. I get requests daily from industrialists who would like to build factories here, but I have to tell them that we just do not have any industrial land available. The last piece of industrial land, which borders on the Weizmann Institute, is now being developed into a science-based industrial centre. Rehovot tried to annex this tract of land, but has finally given up."

"We are going to double the population in the existing building zone. We have had to re-zone some areas, allowing 8-storey buildings. But we have learned from the mistakes of our neighbouring towns. Our buildings will not be bunched together; there will be enough space between houses for the residents to be able to breathe the pure, clean air, which is something that not every city can brag about in 1978."

Hooligan-free
Mr. Smidt looks like one of the happiest municipal heads in the country. There is no opposition in the local council: there is a wall-to-wall coalition. Crime and hooliganism in the town are negligible. The budget has a small deficit, but Mr. Smidt does not seem to be too worried about that (some local wags claim it is because of his special relationship with Mr. Sapir).

Israel Smidt, who came to the country with a Gordonia group in 1930 and started his career as an agricultural worker, does not have a chauffeur or official car. He walks to his office and if he has to go to Tel Aviv or Jerusalem he travels by Egged. He is now busy preparing the 90th anniversary celebration of this moshav, which will be highlighted by the award of the first freedoms of the town to the Prime Minister, Golda Meir, and the Minister of Finance.

What will the "quality of life" be like in the Moshavot Hadaron when they start celebrating their centenaries? Mr. Smidt is confident that Ness Ziona will still be a nice, clean town worth living in. Rehovot's Mayor Glibstein believes that the result of his long-range planning will be visible well before its hundredth birthday in 1982.



Shmuel Rechtman, Mayor of Rehovot



Hanania Glibstein, Mayor of Rehovot



Israel Smidt, chairman of the Ness Ziona Local Council



(All photos by Yigael Hoffman of Starphoto)



BY MELITZ FOR MASKIT



Jerry Melitz' styles for Maskit. Above: In Acrilan single jersey, with neatly cuffed and buttoned sleeves in a grey print on a pale café-au-lait background.



Short A-line dress with squared neckline, in Acrilan single jersey fabric. Colour scheme is dark brown on orange.



By Catherine Rosenheimer

A NEW mini-collection of eight dresses — four long and four short — has been designed by Jerry Melitz, for Maskit, and the first models are already on sale. The dresses are very much in the style typical of this designer — lines which are fluid yet controlled, a

cut which looks deceptively simple with minimal seaming giving theme of all the prints is birds which appear in various forms. Colour combinations are brown on a rusty orange ground, grey on pale beige or topaz on a pale lemon background — all the dresses can be ordered in any of the prints and colour combinations, selling at IL324 for long models, IL190 for the short styles.

This is the first of several collections which Jerry is to contribute to the Maskit collection during the coming months — though the timing of this particular one is attractive as it is, in some ways, inopportune, since neither the fabrics nor the long-sleeved styles are suitable for the hot summer months to come.

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Kosher

VOLUNTEER GARDENERS

By Hadassah Bat-Haim

the argument irrelevant. Others felt that its ungainly shape would make its conveyance impossible. In the end I carried it to the beach myself and added it to the nearest pyre without inquiring to which party the heap belonged, and hoping it would not be recognized.

None of the children are able to tell me what is being counted,

by whom, and why. The best they can come up with is that the teachers need a half-term holiday, though not more than the pupils and that some people have to get married.

Unguarded furniture is not all that may be taken for these ri-

tuals. Matches by the gross are needed to start the fires. Apparently Israeli scouts are not taught the trick of rubbing two sticks together to get a spark. I never actually did this myself or spoke to anyone who has done it, but it is a universally accepted technique.

Sacks of potatoes eaten black, half cooked, without apparent de-

triment to youthful digestions, tins of coffee, kilos of sugar, tons of biscuits. Our back door faces the beach and who, remembering David and Nabai, could refuse a handout as long as stores last.

At least the door itself has so far been left intact. Up the road one year the shed was dismantled while the household slept, then left collapsed over the roof of the car. Only boys would do a stupid thing like that, asserts my daughter. Girls would have known it would be too heavy to carry.

My garden

FOUND about this time of the year, groups of children come along if they may tidy the garden, which for the other year and a half months looks like a wilderness, without eliciting as much as a passing glance from them on their way to school.

First come, first served, and these are generally my daughter's mates who, at other times, she averts their eyes when we get as if I were a social climber when they have no wish to engage. Suddenly they are polite, polite and friendly. One solitary lad, from over the road, who has a bright future as a con-man, explains with great lucidity and lucidity how advantageous it would be for me if I took away all the garden rubbish as exposure to wind and weather will inevitably cause damage to the detriment of the stockings and the puncturing if nothing worse, of insect ramps.

His own mother, he assures me, was inconvenienced and he in consequence replaced all his old fashioned wood by metal. For my sake he is ready to dispose of all my old stuff so that I will not experience a similar misadventure. Oddly enough this misadventure occurred just before my B'omer last year, and he showed me the exact shop where gleaming modern fittings are obtainable at reasonable prices still. (I wonder if he gets remuneration.)

The best plan, I have found is to turn over the area to one speckling gang so as to get protection for the rest but it is important to make sure first with whom you are on speaking terms and that we hate like poison. The day I committed the dreadful error of not clearing this before with headquarters I almost had to leave the town and send my son to boarding school, as the police with my contribution was higher than that of the police team. Only the energetic clearing of the countryside and the fortuitous falling of some trees saved us from overbearing gloomy and disgrace.

The staking out of claims will usually safeguard me from the misadventures of previous years and a small but rather nice chest, being aired after having disappeared between tea and dinner, and a vital piece of dining room chair, ready for my vanishing without trace. The chair was left standing! On the other hand a very tatty old lamp and even more sinister misadventures: I dare say, not having the courage to look, stood for three seasons peeling and disintegrating, evincing not the least interest from even the most groups.

In vain, I offered it to one of the other but it was totally unsalvageable. Some thought it might be waterlogged to burn and I did not rise to my challenge to remember El'han, our forebear, who took the faith to dispose of his misadventuring material not far from here. They seemed to think

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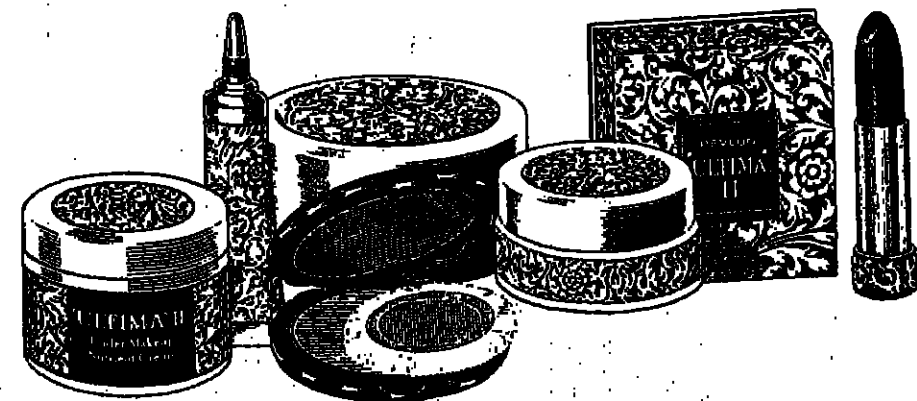
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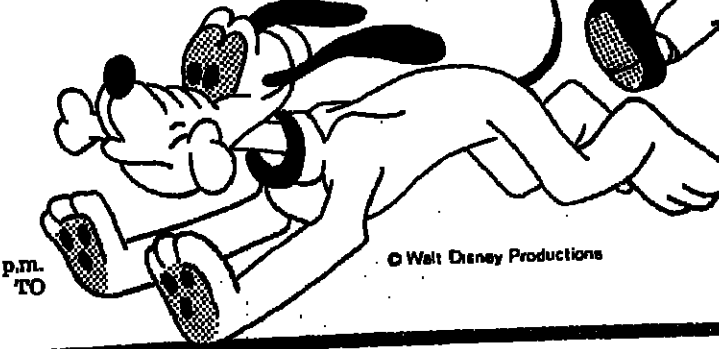


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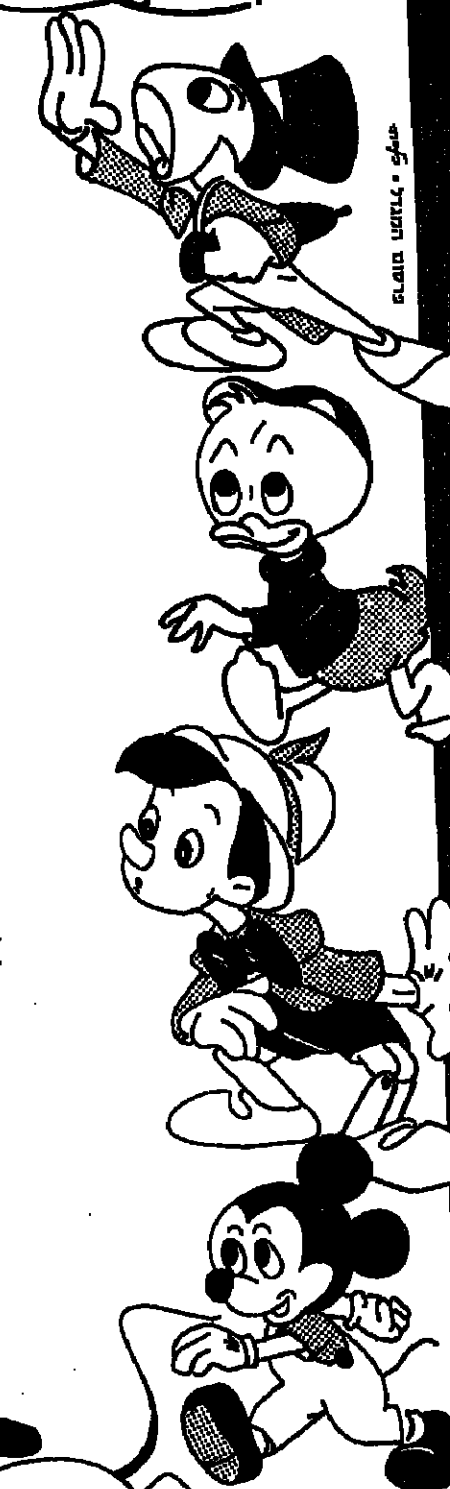
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The bells of Jerusalem



JERUSALEM possesses a treasure unknown to most if not all its citizens. Forty years ago, a generous gift was brought to the city and installed in the tower of the Y.M.C.A. — a set of 35 bells, produced by the famous English firm of bell-founders, Gillett and Johnston, ordered and paid for by Miss Amelie F.G. Jarvis, of Gloucester, Mass. This is the only instrument of its kind in the whole of the Middle East, and, according to Prof. Ephrem Delmotte, of Belgium, it is one of the finest in the world.

Commonly known as a carillon, the instrument consists of bells tuned in chromatic steps and ranging from two to four octaves (ours has three) which are hung in a fixed position in a tower and are activated by means of a clavier, arranged like the manual and pedals of an organ. The player strikes the keys with his hand (not his fist), protecting his little fingers which carry the brunt of the contact, with a leather strap, and the motion is transmitted through springs and wires to the bells above.

Rarely have the bells rung out from the Y.M.C.A. tower, as there have not been many volunteers over the years to try out their mettle on the carillon. And, listening now to Prof. Delmotte, one realizes that its potential has never been properly exploited. In Europe, it takes three years for a professionally trained carillon player to get his certificate. The most important school is the one in Mechlin (Mechelen) in Belgium, where our present guest studied and now teaches. There are still some 200 carillons in action, mostly in West

music

by yohanan boehm

Europe but also in the U.S., Australia and New Zealand. They are usually hung in Town Hall towers but are sometimes found in churches and cathedrals.

The ancient Chinese probably used carillons, though with smaller bells tipped with a hammer. In Europe, the earliest known is that installed in Dunkirk in 1437. The construction of carillon bells is a specialized art, and only a few families have concentrated on it. In nearly 400 years (between 1552 and 1932) 63 names of individual founders or firms are known with some 350 instruments to their credit, but only five achieved any significant output.

Prof. Delmotte first heard about the almost forgotten bells in the Y.M.C.A. tower when he came to Israel to play a mobile carillon at a "Belgian Week" at the Shalom Stores in Tel Aviv. He was told about them by Mr. Michael of the Tourist Department, and when Mr. Michael was in Europe last year, he got Prof. Delmotte to agree to come on a longer visit to Jerusalem to activate the fine instrument at the "Y."

He has already accepted ten students, who will get preliminary instruction on a practice instrument in the Y.M.C.A. on which potential carillonists can try their first steps before sending waves of sound from the tower into the ether.

Prof. Ephrem Delmotte — Meester-Beisaardier te Oostende, Keulen en Sluis, to give him his Flemish title — is laureate of the Royal International Carillon School at Mechelen and has taught and performed in various European countries for more than 40 years.

Belying his 68 years, he is a temperamental firebrand and thinks, lives and talks carillon. Hearing him play a few examples to stress the validity of his arguments regarding the musical possibilities of his instrument, one is speedily convinced of his virtuosity in mastering the technical problems of the carillon. And he will play anything one asks for from "Jerusalem of Gold" and "My Yiddish Maamme" (he

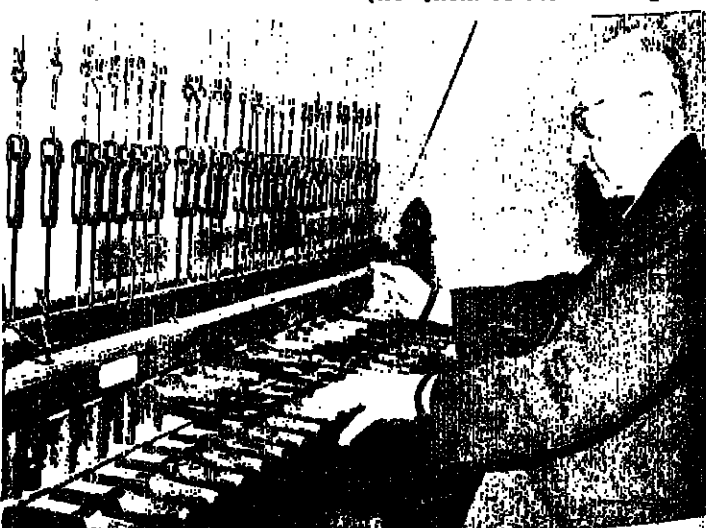
himself is a Catholic), to the best of Haydn and Brahms. His repertoire contains folk songs, classical and romantic, opera and musical comedy. His credo is that the carillon has to play what the people want, and not that the people have to play what the carillon wants. He is also very anxious to receive requests from the public and he promises to play what they request.

From next week on, his regular schedule (for May) will be a recital on the carillon at 8 p.m. for half an hour; Monday and Thursday whole hour between 8.30 and 9.30 p.m. (See page 38).

He plans to make recordings of a Jewish-Israeli one for Jewish tourists, and a Christmas one for Christian tourists.

NOT only is the carillon only one in the Middle East but there has also been a lack of interest in it. And who knew anything about it? But despite 40 years of the (open) bell tower, weather have done hardly any damage. Prof. Delmotte has repaired some springs, oiled the links, brushed off the dust and rust, but the bells have retained their clear sound, a tribute to the quality of the material and the fine workmanship of Gillett and Johnston.

The activation of the "Y" carillon will add a new dimension to our musical life, and tourists will get used to the ringing tunes of all kinds for occasions, for all tastes from the tower which, despite all the rise buildings around, still remains a landmark. Of course, weather conditions, like wind, rain, temperature and humidity as well as acoustical impediments will determine when and how often the bells will be rung. Spiritually starved himself, first in London and then in Jerusalem, in order to escape the monotony of his literary periodicals, he was editor, almost sole author, typesetter and distributor of his magazine to Jewish settlements in Galilee. He lived the life of an ascetic and died the death of a martyr. During the Arab riots in 1947, friends insisted on his leaving the lonely place where he rented a room but he refused to abandon his friends. He stayed with them until the day he was shot. He was 39 years old.



Ephrem Delmotte plays the carillon at the Y.M.C.A. Note: fingers side of hand, not fist. Upper picture shows the result. Title picture shows the bells motif on a capital in the "Y" tower above Jerusalem. (Photos by Yehiel)

A gloomy tale

MOVEMENT AND FAILURE

by Eli Farber, based on a play by Y. H. Brenner, at the Haifa Theatre. Directed by Oded Kotler. Set by Eli Farber, costumes by Ruth Dar, lighting by Yehiel

Must not demand too much of a stage adaptation of so novel a work as *Bereavement and Failure*; one must be thankful for what is seen on stage — with all its faults. — one of the most important modern Hebrew literature, and the efforts of Oded Kotler and the cast have been in vain.

Haifa Theatre's presentation of a play which engages the spectator's interest in the characters. And who knew anything about it? But despite 40 years of the (open) bell tower, weather have done hardly any damage. Prof. Delmotte has repaired some springs, oiled the links, brushed off the dust and rust, but the bells have retained their clear sound, a tribute to the quality of the material and the fine workmanship of Gillett and Johnston.

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characters of *Bereavement and Failure* are all victims of the afflictions of the title: one is bereaved in one way or another, and all failures in undertakings. The action takes place in the town of the beginning of the century, a desolate and hopeless place where a group of people, described, pointless, frustrated, lives. The atmosphere is one of "The Seagull" — "The Seagull" — a trapped, hopeless situation, some still deluding themselves, others having already given up.

The hero — who is probably a reflection of the author — is Yehoshua Hefetz, a *hakham* from a small town, who, as a member of a *haskalah*, is in a cruel, lonely way. Unaccustomed to the characteristic affliction of the *haskalah*, he suffers a rupture of the displaced way of thought, whose liquidation he has dedicated himself to.

I was impressed by Eli Farber's complicated but logically designed set, consisting of a beehive of rooms, and by Ruth Dar's costumes, which truly and effectively reflect the era and the characters.

In his quest for a cure, he goes to Jerusalem, where he joins a curious cast of characters living in a house for the incurable. His uncle Yosef Hefetz, a grumpy, widowed scholar *manique*, is going to write a revolutionary Talmudic commentary as soon as he can afford to redeem his books from the Customs, where they have been rotting for years. Yosef's two daughters are the most Chekhovian of them all. The elder, a kind and passionate soul, becomes a nurse to the sick man and falls hopelessly in love with him — hopelessly, because the object of her love is incapable of any feeling toward another person. And so she takes to bed and slowly languishes there in the best tradition of 19th century novels. The younger one, pretty and spirited, suffocates in her surroundings and cherishes futile dreams of going abroad to study. And then there is Haim Hefetz, Yosef's brother, whose life centers in his son, who mans a dangerous post in the north, and in his sole possession, a Tora scroll he brought with him from Russia. He eventually learns that the scroll is irreparably damaged and therefore worthless, while his son is killed by Arab rioters.

This is a brief outline of the lives of the main characters. There is also a man who appears in only one scene, a tourist and potential immigrant from Russia who, in a concise speech, summarizes the reasons why a Jew needs to be out of his mind in order to settle in Palestine.

The picture is one of unrelieved blackness, of hunger and disease and sudden death, of hopes shattered as they collide with reality, of lives devoid of love and beauty, even of illusions. What a contrast to the Zionist legend enveloping that period, and what a paean to those who survived it all — physically and spiritually!

Oded Kotler has directed the play with a sure and skilful hand and, despite the diffuseness of the script, the many little scenes which break up the continuity, succeeded in giving the show unity and a sustained mood. The acting is, on the whole, competent and effective, but is not able to disguise the essential weakness of the script, which is the shallowness of the characters.

This applies first and foremost to the character of the hero, Yehoshua, of whom we know very little, although he is on the stage almost throughout the play. Played by Gedalia Besser with a monotonous apathy, he remains a shadowy figure. In contrast to him, Nathan Malster's Yosef Hefetz is a full-blooded man, whose futile enthusiasm for learning is real and affecting. His brother, Haim, in the interpretation of Shmuel Wolf, remains a mere cipher, whose motivations are cloudy. So does Shneurson, the student and litterateur. In the interpretation of Yossi Yablonka, Gitta Munte playing the younger sister projects an attractive and appealing personality, while Leora Rivlin, as her sister, gives a performance that only falls short of a tour de force. With her Russian-accented, high-pitched voice, under the surface of which constantly lurks a hysterical scream, she manages to convey the frustrations of her miserable life, but towards the end, with the shadow of death in the background, that voice and the manner of speaking become an irritation.

I was impressed by Eli Farber's complicated but logically designed set, consisting of a beehive of rooms, and by Ruth Dar's costumes, which truly and effectively reflect the era and the characters.

theatre

by mendel kohansky



Gedalia Besser, Nathan Malster and Shmuel Wolf do their best with shallow characters in "Bereavement and Failure."

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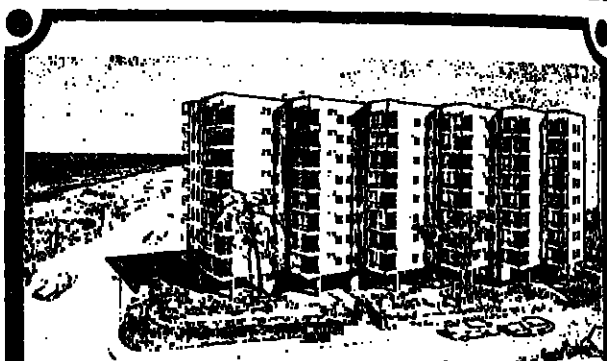
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"SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE UNIVERSITY SENATE"

REASON FOR PRIDE

television

by philip gillon



"There can't be much wrong with people who look so good." A scene prior to the parade, by Rubinger.

THIS applied to a group of
emigrating new immigrants as
symbolized for Monday night's
"Youth Magazine" — all of them
were very photogenic. Several of
them said that they were surprised
to find so few people living
in kibbutzim as they had expected
a largely agricultural society,
bound together by common ideals.
All of them were shocked to dis-
cover that Israel had so many
thieves and crooks.
I suspect that this type of
culture shock is common to all
immigrants, old as well as young.
The trouble with Zionism is that
it leads us to believe that it
will solve not only the Jewish
problem but every problem. After
one is here, it does not help to
say over and over again, as one
emigrants' difficulties ranging
from dirty streets to scandals,
"At any rate, I've solved my
Jewish problem."
There were some very intri-
guing shots of the arrival in
Israel of the Tehran children,
followed by a discussion with
three of them, who have all prospered.
Despite these aspects of
Israeli life that shock the new
immigrants, the country has every
reason to be proud of its success
in rehabilitating hundreds of
thousands of the lonely, the des-
olate, the crippled and the lost
in a way that no other land has
ever done.

GOLDA came over excellently,
as usual, although she seemed
to falter on one or two oc-
casions, a rare thing for her.
She has that very valuable at-
tribute of seeing her own point
of view so clearly, and other
people's so dimly, that she is
never tormented by self-doubt or
the suspicion that she could be
wrong. This conviction, combined
with her admirable lucidity and
articulateness, makes her a superb
interpreter of her own beliefs.
If only Sadat and the others
could see things as clearly, we
would soon be sitting round a
table.

Having TV round the clock
was a taste, I hope, of the rich
things to come in the next quar-
ter-century. What could be better
than to recline on the base of
one's spine, hear tankard in hand
and watch Beethoven, Cliff Ri-
chard and Yaffa Yarkoni in bur-
lesque in succession for our delec-
tation? "Salah" was so good a
film that it stopped at least one
purty in mid-glass; I hope this
is a precedent for the TV screen-
ing of more old Israeli films to
the chagrin of the cinema-owners
and the delight of viewers.

Tuesday night's eight o'clock
history lesson, handled with a
sure touch by Dan Almagor and
spoken with light felicity by Yosi
Banai, is one of the best
things ever produced for our tele-
vision.

This objection applies even
strongly to people deliver-
ing eulogies on those whom they
loved and who died in action.
Moshe Dayan read from a
prepared text. There is not a
doubt about the emotion of these
moments, but the entire impres-
sion is lost when they keep look-
ing down to read something ob-
viously prepared in advance.
They should learn from Chur-
chill, who swotted up his speeches
hour by hour, and obtained an ef-
fect of spontaneity never equalled.

The boy and girl soldiers who
acted as torch-bearers for the
parade were wonderfully good.
Indeed, throughout all
shots of the festivities we
noticed after close-up of the
magnificent faces of young Is-
raeli soldiers there cannot be much
wrong with people who look so

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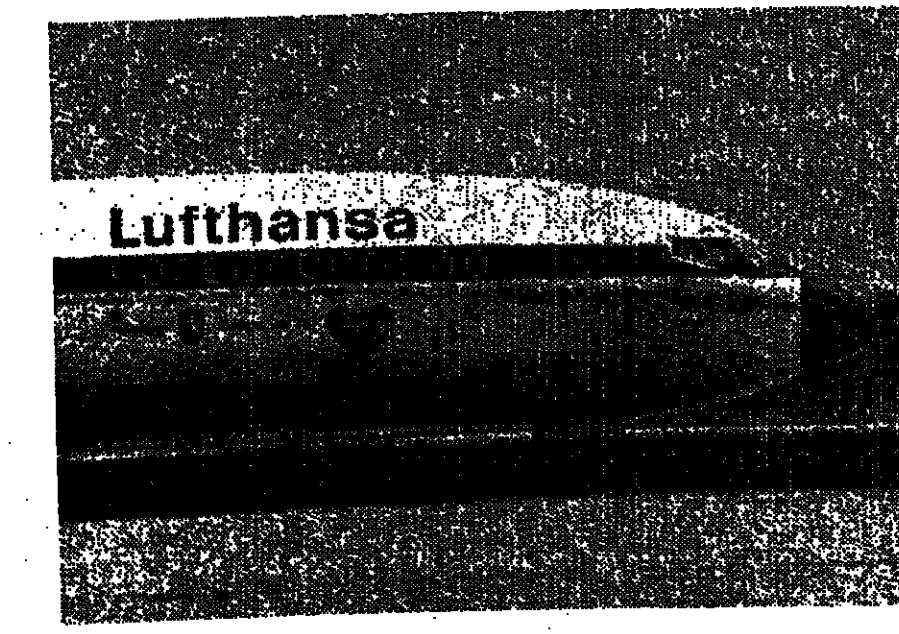
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Museum 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Rockefeller Museum 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Fri., Sat., 10 a.m.-2 p.m.
Exhibitions:
Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings from the Museum and Farkas Collection (Goldmann Hall).
Jewish Life in Morocco.
Inscriptions Reveal (Rockefeller).
Anna Ticho—recent drawings and watercolours (Cohen Hall).
Special exhibit:
Fernand Leger—composition with figure, 1924. Oil on canvas. Gift of Mr. Max Kaganovitch, Paris, in memory of his brother, Pinchas Kaganovitch, "der Nistar".

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Tel Aviv Museum, Shalom Shaul Hamelech, Exhibitions: Toulouse-Lautrec, lithographs (Zack Hall). Israeli Paintings and Sculpture (Meyerhoff Hall). From Impressionism to Abstract Art (Jaglom Hall and Hall No. 3). Kinetic Art (Zack Hall). Hours: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; 4-7 p.m. Tues.; 10 a.m.-1 p.m. 4-10 p.m. Fri.; 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Sat.; 6-11 p.m. Shabbat. Contemporary Japanese Prints (Graphic Hall). Museum: (1) Haaretz; (2) Beit Avi, (3) Glass Museum; (4) Kadman Numismatic Museum; (5) Ceramics Museum; (6) Museum of Ethnography and Folklore; (7) Museum of Science and Technology; (8) Tel Qasbi Excavations; (9) Alpha-Bet Museum; (10) 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon., Tues., Thurs., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri., 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Sat. 26 Rehov Beit Avi, (11) Museum for the History of Tel Aviv; (12) Sun. to Thurs. — 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri. to Sat. — 9 a.m.-5 p.m. 20 Rehov Shimon Taro; (13) Museum of Antiquities of Tel Aviv-Yaffo; Sun., Mon., Tues., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Conducted Tours: — Tel Aviv University Free conducted tours in English, of RAMAT AVIV CAMPUS daily except Saturday. Assembly point at University — 10.30 a.m. Public Relations Dept. 25, 26, 79, 80. Free transportation on Mondays and Wednesdays from hotels: 8.30 a.m.—Tadmor, Shapira, Accadia, Valdor, 10 a.m.—Sheraton, Hilton, Ramat Aviv, Samuel, Astor, Dan, Park, Deborah, Adiv, Ami Shalom, Beza. For further details Tel. 61511. Public Relations Dept. Bar-Ilan University: Daily for free transportation please call public relations. Tel. 75749.
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Tel Aviv Museum
27-29 Shaul Hamelech
On the occasion of the Toulouse-Lautrec Exhibition the Museum will show the film:
"MOULIN ROUGE"
on the life of the artist.
SCHEDULE
Sat., May 12, 8.30 p.m. — Mally Kaufmann Hall
Sun., May 13, 8.30 p.m. — Mally Kaufmann Hall
Tues., May 15, 5.00 p.m.
* English only — no Hebrew subtitles

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Film: "Edge of the West" — Jewish daily life in the Mollah, large cities, the Atlas mountains, and near the Sahara. Free for visitors. Sun., Tues., Wed. — 5 p.m. (French); Mon., Thurs. — 12 noon (French).
Monday, May 14, 1978
4 p.m.
Tuesday, May 15, 1978
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Wednesday, May 16, 1978
8.00 p.m.
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Friday, May 18, 1978
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Saturday, May 19, 1978
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Anna Ticho — recent drawings and watercolours (Cohen Hall).
"Pupils at work" — from museum art centres, for children (Youth Wing).
"Coins current in Eretz-Israel from mid-fourth cent. B.C.M. to present day" (Numismatic section).
Jewish life in Morocco — Judaica, handicrafts, costumes, reconstructed artisan shops (Spertus, Goldman-Schwartz & Weinstein Galleries).
Impressionist & Post-Impressionist paintings from Museum & Farkas col. (Goldmann Hall).
Inscriptions Reveal — special ex. at Rockefeller.
SPECIAL EXHIBIT
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SCHEDULE
Sat., May 12, 8.30 p.m. — Mally Kaufmann Hall
Sun., May 13, 8.30 p.m. — Mally Kaufmann Hall
Tues., May 15, 5.00 p.m.
* English only — no Hebrew subtitles

the israel museum, jerusalem
THIS WEEK AT THE MUSEUM

Film: "Edge of the West" — Jewish daily life in the Mollah, large cities, the Atlas mountains, and near the Sahara. Free for visitors. Sun., Tues., Wed. — 5 p.m. (French); Mon., Thurs. — 12 noon (French).
Monday, May 14, 1978
4 p.m.
Tuesday, May 15, 1978
8 & 8.30 p.m.
Wednesday, May 16, 1978
8.00 p.m.
Thursday, May 17, 1978
8.30 p.m.
Friday, May 18, 1978
8.30 p.m.
Saturday, May 19, 1978
8.30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS
Anna Ticho — recent drawings and watercolours (Cohen Hall).
"Pupils at work" — from museum art centres, for children (Youth Wing).
"Coins current in Eretz-Israel from mid-fourth cent. B.C.M. to present day" (Numismatic section).
Jewish life in Morocco — Judaica, handicrafts, costumes, reconstructed artisan shops (Spertus, Goldman-Schwartz & Weinstein Galleries).
Impressionist & Post-Impressionist paintings from Museum & Farkas col. (Goldmann Hall).
Inscriptions Reveal — special ex. at Rockefeller.
SPECIAL EXHIBIT
Fernand Leger — composition with figure, 1924. Oil on canvas. Gift of Mr. Max Kaganovitch, Paris, in memory of his brother, Pinchas Kaganovitch, "der Nistar".
THE ISRAEL MUSEUM LIBRARY FOR ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY
is open during Museum visiting hours (except Shabbat and Holidays). In the library: books on Morocco.
GRAPHIC STUDY ROOM
Open: Sun., Mon., Weds., Thurs., Fri. 11 a.m. — 1 p.m. Tues. 4 p.m. — 8 p.m.
VISITING HOURS
Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., Tues. 10 a.m. — 6 p.m.
Shrine of the Book Museum Rockefeller Fri., Sat. 10 a.m. — 10 p.m. 4 p.m. — 10 p.m. 10 a.m. — 6 p.m. 10 a.m. — 2 p.m.

George, Tel Aviv, Conducted tours of 20183; Jerusalem — 36040; Haifa — 626177; Netanya — 23684.
Wise Club, 116 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 22329, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
— Hadassah Club, 50 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 60623.

SPRING EXHIBITION

AT MUSEUM HAARETZ, TEL AVIV
RAMAT AVIV

Glass Museum
European glass, from the Renaissance to the 19th century.

Ceramics Museum
Ornaments, Form and Colour in Pottery — Amnon Israel.

Kadman Numismatic Museum
Jewish Mint-Masters in Medieval Europe

Visiting Hours
Sun., Mon., Tues., Thurs. 10 a.m. — 6 p.m.
Wed. 10 a.m. — 8 p.m.
Fri. 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.
Sat. and Holidays 10 a.m. — 2 p.m.

This week at the Tel Aviv Museum

EXHIBITIONS
THE NEW BUILDING — 27-29 Shaul Hamelech, Tel Aviv (Tel. 28780)
TOULOUSE-LAUTREC — Lithographs (Zacks Hall)
★
Gallery Talk at the Exhibition (in Hebrew)
Tues., May 15
7 p.m.-8 p.m.
★
CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE PRINTS (Graphics Hall)
★
THE HELENA RUBINSTEIN PAVILION, 6 Rehov Tarat, Tel Aviv (Tel. 247188)
★
LEA NIKEL Paintings — 1968-1973
★
Gallery Talk at the Exhibition (in Hebrew)
Mon., May 14
5.30 p.m.
★
THE HELENA RUBINSTEIN ART LIBRARY: (New Building)
Open: Sun.-Thurs.: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-7 p.m.; Friday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

LECTURES
(Mally Kaufmann Hall)
(in Hebrew)
★
will speak on their approach to Art
Organized by the Tel Aviv Museum and the Tel Aviv University for Literature and Art
★
HOW TO LISTEN TO MUSIC (10)
Prof. Esther Dersou-Kivi (Baron, Trankovsky, Schumann)
Lecture in a series organized in cooperation with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra Association and the Tel Aviv Municipality
★
FILMS
On the occasion of the Toulouse-Lautrec Exhibition, the film "Moulin Rouge", on his life, will be shown at the Museum. Watch for the details in a special announcement.
★
LE NIKEL (Contemporary, France, 1963 (Leon and Mathilde Reznai Auditorium)
Director: Jean-Luc Godard
With Brigitte Barlot, Fritz Lang, Michel Piccoli.
★
BANDE A PART (Band out outsiders)
Director: Jean-Luc Godard
With: Anna Karina, Claude Brasseur, Bony Frey
★
CONCERTS
(Leon and Mathilde Reznai Auditorium)
★
"NEW IMMIGRANT ARTISTS"
Maria Kardaas — piano
Daquin (Cocoon), Rameau (Rappels des Olseux)
Scarlati (3 Sonatas), Beethoven (Op. 31, No. 2)
Schubert (Wanderer Fantasy), Barlot (4 Pieces from "More common"), Silvestri (Sacchiana)
★
"QUEST ARTISTS"
Maurice Herson — Violin (France-Venezuela)
Henri Barda — Piano (France)
Corelli-Leonard (La Folia), Beethoven (Sonata No. 9 "Kreutzer"), Bach (Sonata No. 1 for Violin Solo), Barot (Talgane)
★
END-STAGE OF THE M. LEIBERSON PRIZE CONTEST
Brass Quintet: Edmund Cord, Raphael Glaser, Ya'akov Shalom Ray Parnes, Paul Hoesley; Gabrieli (Canada) for Brass Quintet (Brass Quintet & Lieberman contest works (Submitted anonymously). Prize distribution ceremony.
Organized by the League of Composers in Israel, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Tel Aviv Municipality (Culture, Youth and Sport Department) and the Tel Aviv Museum.
The concert is organized in cooperation with the Culture, Youth and Sports Department of the Tel Aviv Municipality. The "New Immigrant Artists" series is organized by the Tel Aviv Museum, in cooperation with the Tel Aviv Municipality, the Jewish Agency and the Association of Newcomers from the U.S.S.R.

TICKETS FOR EVENTS
Available at the Museum ticket office and for concerts also at Union 118 Rehov Dizengoff.
★
VISITING HOURS (both buildings)
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4 p.m.-7 p.m.
Tuesday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4 p.m.-10 p.m.
Friday: 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Saturday: 7 p.m.-11 p.m.

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Wise Club, 116 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 22329, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
— Hadassah Club, 50 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 60623.

ENCOUNTER GROUPS
Awareness, self-actualization, inner growth, and weekend (narration) groups. Also singles and couple groups.
Tivon Growth Centre, P.O.B. 808
Kfar Shmaryahu, Tel. 03-873768

GALLERY "110"
10 Rehov Tel Aviv, Tel. 222805
Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings by **LUDWIG SCHWERIN**
open till May 29, 1978

SUNDAY!
SHERATON TEL AVIV HOTEL
CARMELA KOREN
ROY YOUNG
America's popular singer
★
THE SHERATON Dance Band
led by Mike Harris
★
on Wednesday at 5 p.m. — the best of the Tel Aviv Club Floor show.
★
on Thursday at 5 p.m. — the best of the Tel Aviv Club Floor show.
★
on Friday at 5 p.m. — the best of the Tel Aviv Club Floor show.
★
on Saturday at 5 p.m. — the best of the Tel Aviv Club Floor show.
★
on Sunday at 5 p.m. — the best of the Tel Aviv Club Floor show.

GERMAN EMBASSY
presents film documentaries
★ A MAN CALLED WILLY BRANDT
★ SONNTAG IN EUROPA — BERLIN
★ NEWSREEL
JERUSALEM — BEIT AGRON
MONDAY, MAY 14, 1978, 8.00 p.m.
Entrance free

UNIQUE IN ISRAEL
the only 4-forks restaurant in Jerusalem
Peer
1972 outstanding ★★
Shimon Ben Shetach St. Tel. 227722
open 7 days a week, and on Passover

La Fondue Jerusalem
The exclusive restaurant. Selection of gourmet dishes. Various fondues — Chocolate Fondue, Apricot Fondue, Bananas split, Hambée.
LISTED BY THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM

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SCHLEIFER ART GALLERY
HERZLIYA, 31 Rehov Sokolov Tel. 984180
WORKS OF ISRAEL'S FAMOUS ARTISTS
YOHANAN SIMON
MULA BEN-HAIM
SHMUEL KATZ
RODAN
AVNEEL MANES
and others.

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Israel Theatres

Haifa Municipal Theatre
REHEARSMENT AND FAILURE
Haifa
Tues., May 12
Wed., May 13
Thurs., May 14
HEFEZ
Mon., May 14, L.D.F. Jerusalem
Tues., May 15
Tickets for April 26 will be honoured.
★
STALIN 2
STATUS QUO
VADIS
Tel Aviv
Sat., May 12
Sun., May 13
Haifa, Shavit
Sun., May 13

The Camori Theatre
Premieres
ENTRE A FREE MAN
Comedy
Tel Aviv
Sat., May 12
Sun., May 13
Mon., May 14

Hobimah
Premieres
DR. FAUSTUS
Tel Aviv, Large Hall
Sat., May 12, 8.30
Sun., May 13, 8.30
Mon., May 14, 8.30
Premieres
OLD TIMES
Tel Aviv, Small Hall
Sat., May 12, 8.30
Sun., May 13, 8.30
Mon., May 14, 8.30
CATCH THE THIEF
Tel Aviv, Large Hall
Tues., May 15, 8.30
EVERYTHING IN THE GARDEN
Tel Aviv, Small Hall
Wed., May 16, 8.30
Tues., May 17, 8.30
Rabimartel TO DIE OF LAUGHTER OR LOVE OF THE HANUMAN
May 11, 8.30
May 12, 8.30
Box Office
Tel. 283742, Tel Aviv

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF BAT-SHEVA ASSOCIATION BAT-DOR, HAIFA
Coming appearances in the Municipal Theatre
Series A — Monday, May 14, Bat-Sheva Dance Company
Series B — Tuesday, May 15, Bat-Sheva Dance Company
All enquiries to Nova, Tel. 04-665272.

Marcel's
★ STAGE-RESTAURANT ★ COCKTAIL BAR
At the Jerusalem Theatre — 20 Rehov David Marcus, Talbich.
The only first-class Kosher restaurant in Jerusalem serving Filet Mignon • Fresh Trout • and other gourmet dishes
★ MAX — incomparable pianist ★ DAVE — guitarist
★ AVIVA NIR — Israel's newest rising star
Entertainment nightly from 10.30 p.m. — 2 a.m.
RESTAURANT: Lunch — noon to 3 p.m. — Dinner — 7 to 11 p.m.
PLEASE RESERVE IN ADVANCE. TEL. 30078.

the nest
In Herzliya Pituach on the sea-road between the Accadia and Sharon Hotels
sals & sandwich bar open all day
pub & restaurant open from 7 p.m.
service inside and on the seafront patio
come cozy up at the nest

